# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,905 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.



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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L SURAT | 3382 | 850 | W. J. Nantes | 28th Jan. |
| M EGYPTA | 5982 | 800 | G. W. Brady | 4th Feb. |
| L VERONA | 3215 | 600 | R. F. Briscoe | 11th " |
| — SIAM | 3041 | 500 | G. L. Brooks | 18th " |
| L MALWA | 3259 | 800 | W. Atkinson | 25th " |
| M KAISAR-I-HIND | 3021 | 700 | F. G. Steed | 4th Mar. |
| L PESHAWAR | 3287 | 650 | W. J. Nantes | 11th " |
| — KAISAR | 3041 | 500 | P. Maxwell | 18th " |
| L PARAMATTA | 3664 | 1,000 | W. A. Season | 25th " |
| M PANTHIA | 3486 | 800 | C. G. Sturrock | 1st April. |
| L RAVENNA | 3716 | 1,000 | E. Shewarch | 8th " |
| — NIZAM | 2788 | 800 | R. Hazelwood | 15th " |
| L COROMANDEL | 4198 | 800 | I. Reeves | 22nd " |
| M SUTLEJ | 3219 | 650 | W. J. Nantes | 29th " |
| L PESHAWAR | 3287 | 650 | L. H. Moule | 6th May. |
| — SIAM | 3041 | 500 | G. L. Brooks | 13th " |
| L CATHAY | 3263 | 800 | E. Ashdown | 20th May. |

TUESDAY.

M BENGAL ..... 4733 1000 W. B. Andrews ..... 24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COROMANDEL | 4198 | 800 | I. Reeves | 7th Feb. |
| PESHAWAR | 3287 | 650 | L. H. Moule | 18th " |
| CATHAY | 3263 | 800 | E. Ashdown | 4th March. |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 22 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Jan. | 1st Mar. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Feb. | 10th " |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 30th " | 10th April. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 16th March | 1st May. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st April | 20th " |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BORMIDA | 4,000 | 12th Feb. |

For Handbooks of information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | P. Meras | 3500 | 650 | 3rd Feb. |
| BERENICE | C. Reichlagar | 3500 | 650 | 19th " |
| POSEIDON | G. Doucich | 4800 | 600 | 3rd March. |
| THISBE | L. Lumesich | 3800 | 450 | 16th do. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Gelcich | 4,600 | 650 | 14th Feb. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Success House 80, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Steamer. | Tons. | On or | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SIRSA | 2610 | About | 20th April, 1887. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
January 18, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,412 tons, Captain A. H. GRAY, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 19th Feb. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No Others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Jan. 5, 1886. Agents.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AND

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT.

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

*Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 31st Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mogoe, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the Persian Gulf or any other weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th January, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 3 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. HONZADA | 2078 | 15th April. |
| S.S. HUZARA | 2078 | 13th May. |

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 27, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, China, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing broken journey at Rome or Venice and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London of Parcels, Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Stopping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels.

*Cook's Traveller's Gazette*, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 OR Court House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-6 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DUTCH CHEESE,

SPECIALLY made for Treacher and Co., Ld. will be found exceedingly mild in flavour.

Price, 12 annas per lb.

By the whole Cheese of about 4 lbs.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH
TWILL FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL.
Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Patterns Free.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the LOCAL FUND and PROVINCIAL TOLL BARS and the FERRY FARMS of the NASIK COLLECTORATE for the year 1887-88 from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888 will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock on the 7th February, 1887, in his office in the Wada called Peshwa's Nawa Wada at Nasik. The acceptance of the final bid is subject to the confirmation of the Collector. Any person wishing to bid at the auction should appear before the Undersigned on the date and hour specified with a certificate signed by a competent Government officer certifying the amount for which he is solvent. The conditions of the sale of the Tolls and Ferries will be read out at the time of the auction to the bidder and their signatures obtained to a memo. stating that they are understood. Securities to the full amount of the bid must be furnished by the bidder of each Toll and Ferry Farm when finally knocked down and ten per cent. deposit will be required to be paid on the spot. Particulars regarding the sale can be obtained in the Office of the Undersigned during office hours, excepting Sundays and holidays.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector, Nasik.
Nasik, 24th January 1887.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.
EGYPTIAN LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

CAPITAL fcs. 80,000,000. Paid up fcs. 20,000,000
" (Rs. 40,000,000.) " (Rs. 10,000,000.)

LOAN OF
4,000,000 FONCIERE BONDS 3 PER CENT.
EACH OF FS. 250 WITH PRIZE DRAWINGS.

Yearly interest fcs. 7·50c. per bond, payable the 1st of May.

PRICES OF ISSUE IN BOMBAY Rs. 130 PER BOND.

Rs. 10 payable on application. Rs. 120 on allotment

PROSPECTUSES to be obtained, and Applications to be made up to 15th February to

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1887 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or Tributary of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of January, 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

## CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, having by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable Goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

| | | "A" Best Quality with Tang rivet. | "B" Medium Quality with Pin rivet. | "C" Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article. | Buckhorn for Shikar and district use. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Table Knives | Each per doz. | Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 26 0 | Rs. 21 0 | Rs. 11 0 |
| Dessert Knives | " " | 26 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 9 8 |
| Meat Carvers | " pair | 11 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 4 0 |
| Game Carvers | " " | 11 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 3 0 |
| Steel Sharpeners | " Each | 4 12 | 3 12 | 2 12 | 1 4 |
| COMPLETE SET, as above | Cash | Rs. 93 12 | 67 12 | 56 12 | 28 12 |

GAVENDISH CARVERS.

Made from Special Steel, Hand-forged, Hardened and Tempered by First Prisemen in Sheffield. Set ready for use by a new Process with a razor-like edge. Pair of Carvers with Steel to match, in box.—"A" Quality Rs. 20 Cash; "B" Quality Rs. 18.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

| | | Plain Fiddle Pattern. | Queen Anne. | Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Table Forks | Per dos. | 25 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 |
| Dessert Forks | " | 20 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 |
| Table Spoons | " | 25 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 |
| Dessert Spoons | " | 20 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 |
| Tea Spoons | " | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 |
| " Miniature | " | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 |
| Egg " with gilt bowls | " | 12 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 |
| Salt Spoons, with gilt bowls | " | 12 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 |
| Salt Spoons Miniature | " | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 |
| Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls | each | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| " Miniature | " | 0 12 | 0 12 | 1 0 |
| Gravy Spoons | " | 5 8 | 5 12 | 6 8 |
| Marrow " | " | 2 12 | 2 12 | 3 4 |

| | | Plain Fiddle Pattern. | Queen Anne. | Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Chatni Spoons | each | 2 4 | 2 8 | 3 8 |
| Caddy " | " | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Sugar " | " | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 |
| Sugar Tongs | " | 2 4 | 2 4 | 2 12 |
| Ice Tongs | " | 4 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 |
| Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped | " | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 |
| Butter Knives | " | 2 4 | 2 4 | 2 12 |
| Pickle or Oyster Forks | " | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Toddy Ladles | " | 2 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| Sauce " | " | 2 4 | 2 4 | 2 12 |
| Soup " | " | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 |
| Sardine Tongs | " | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| Sugar Sifters | " | 2 8 | 3 4 | 4 0 |
| Fish Helpers | Per pair | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Knife Rests | " | 2 0 | 2 8 | 3 8 |
| Cheese Scoops | each | 2 8 | 2 8 | 3 0 |

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE.

| Comprehending | |
|---|---|
| 12 Table Forks | 6 Salt Spoons |
| 12 Dessert Forks | 2 Mustard Spoons |
| 12 Table Spoons | 2 Gravy Spoons |
| 12 Dessert Spoons | 1 Marrow Spoon |
| 12 Tea Spoons | 1 Chatni Spoon |
| 6 Egg Spoons | 1 Caddy Spoon |
| | 1 Sugar Spoon |
| | 1 Sugar Sifter |
| | 1 Pair Sugar Tongs |
| | 2 Pairs Ice Claws |
| | 2 Butter Knives |
| | 2 Pickle Forks |
| | 2 Sauce Ladles |
| | 2 Soup Ladles |
| | 1 Pair Fish Helpers |
| | 2 Pairs Knife Rests |

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.

In Oak or Mahogany brass bound chest, lined with green baize and fitted with Lock and Key. Net Cash Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED LILY OR THREADED PATTERN.

In Oak or Mahogany brass bound chest, lined with green baize and fitted with Lock and Key. Net Cash Rs. 280.

QUEEN ANNE PATTERN.

Queen Anne Pattern .....as above...Net Cash Rs. 250.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE supreme excellence of this Spirit cannot fail to impress the most captious Critic. Its delicate homogeneous flavour and fragrance result from original fine quality perfected by the maturing influences of age; and will be pronounced without equal in any Scotch Whisky hitherto imported A comparison is invited with the brands now in the market.

Per Dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO. LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRESS —*HOAR AND CO.'S SPECIALITE.*
"AS NOW WORN."— SUITS EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT "SUPERIOR FINISH."

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk ... from Rs. 85
*A SPECIALITY*—*The lightest cloth-made* FINE BLACK INDIANA. " " 100
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings ... ... ... ...Rs. 100 to 150
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit ... ... ...from Rs. 36

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, OUTFITTERS &c., } BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.
FOR EVENING WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease-proof head Linings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown ... ... ... ... ... | Each Rs. 9-8 |
| Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown ... ... ... ... | |
| Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen | |
| Drab Square Crown do. do. | |
| Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown ... ... ... ... | |
| Brown Round Crown ... ... ... ... ... | |

DRESS HATS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality ... ... ... ... | 15 | 8 |
| Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt ... ... ... ... | 11 | 8 |
| Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing) ... ... ... ... | 11 | 8 |

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tweed Hats, a large choice ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Tweed Caps, Double Peak ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 |
| Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Tweed Caps, One Peak, Newest Shape ... ... ... | 3 | 8 |
| Gent's Drab Terai Hats, best quality ... ... ... ... | 14 | 8 |
| Gent's Fawn Do. Do. ... ... ... ... | 14 | 8 |
| Ladies' Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown ... ... ... ... | 14 | 8 |

Hawke's Regulation and Ellwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies' and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

| CLARET No. 1. "Chateau Margaux," Per doz. Qts., Rs. 20. | CLARET, SPECIALITE, St. Julien." Per doz. Qts., Rs. 12. | HERMITAGE, Genuine, Per doz. Qts., Rs. 12. |
|---|---|---|

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

On application, Mr. NEUBERG will be glad to send, post free, his latest Priced Catalogue of

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Vereys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, etc., etc.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.—Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.—Own manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—From the first makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myallwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—Light, strong, and elegant. Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.—Camera (Meagher's, Marion's, Rouch's); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross,' Voigtlander's, Lancaster's); Dry Plates (all the best English Makers); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, etc., etc., etc.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.—R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, etc., etc. Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.—For Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.—All white, blues lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, etc., etc.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BALL AND EVENING
DRESS MATERIALS.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN are now in a position to make their First Announcement of Novelties in the above for the Season. The large Variety in Texture, Style and Price, in Ball and Evening Dress Materials of all Descriptions and Inexpensive making up Charming Costumes.

The simplest taste or the most elaborate Toilette can be selected with Fashion and Economy combined.

Gauze, Tulles, Nets and Grenadines from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3 per yard, and in the following tones :—Maize, London Smoke, Cream, Light Brown, Straw, Tabac, White, Modore, Swede, Beige, Coral and Black, Striped, Embroidered, Looped, Chinaille and Fancy Spots.

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In all the Newest Colourings and Patterns from 14 as. to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

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New Linen Silk Embroidered Laces from 4 to 26 inches wide, in Straw Bamboo.

Beige, London Smoke, Brown Embroidered, Gold, Cream Embroidered, Brown, Tabac Embroidered, Straw, &c., from 14 as. to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Price Laces and Edgings to Match in Large Variety from 6 as. to Rs. 8-8 per yard.

These are marked at unusually Low Rates so as to ensure a Ready Sale, all being at Cost Price only.

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TO RAILWAY AUDIT CLERKS.

WANTED SENIOR and JUNIOR TRAFFIC AUDIT CLERKS for a Railway Office. The former must have a thorough knowledge of the system of classing accounts with foreign Railways and Traffic Audit work generally. The latter a good knowledge of station accounts and Audit office routine. Applicants should give full particulars of their experience and state previous or present salary. Salaries paid according to qualifications. Apply at once to

ACCOUNTANT,
W. I. P. RAILWAY, Marmagao, Goa.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.

For particulars of Depots, Authorised Makers, &c., Apply to

EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, by J. Wallace, Esq., C.E. Subject—Punkahs illustrated by numerous experiments, including an apparatus for measuring current produced.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Place-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy.....Annas 4

NOTICE is hereby given that BORAH ESSOOFALLY ABDOOLALLY, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to THUCKER MOOLJI NATHOO, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office on Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, or Government ground, with messuage and tenements thereon, situate in the Bazar Gate Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 393 7-9 square yards, and bounded on the north by the Chawl of the late Mr. Dadabhai Manockji Vacha, on the south by the house of Mr. Suntook, on the east by the houses of Mr. Suntook and the late Dr. Antone Desilva, and on the west by the Bazar Gate Street, which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 643, New No. 5815, old Survey Nos. 138 and 139 and New Survey No. 5815, and which said messuage and tenements thereon are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 2130 and 2131, street Nos. 181, 183 and 1, Ward A., and which said premises are situate in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.—Dated this 27th day of January 1887.

HORE, CONROY AND BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

## CHRISTMAS NOS., ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1887.....Rs. 8-0 and | 2 0 |
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| Year Book of Photographic News Almanac ... | 0 10 |
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| Stephen's 'Xmas Number ..... | 1 0 |
| Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage for 1887..... | 23 12 |
| Chamber's Journal, Vol. for 1886..... | 5 12 |
| 'Xmas Ladies' Journal, Vol. 28 ..... | 4 12 |
| Maclean's Guide to Bombay for 1887 ..... | 5 0 |
| Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Winter Edition ..... | 2 8 |
| Bow Bell's Annual ..... | 0 6 |
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| Gifts' Own Annual ..... | 5 8 |
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| Christian World Annual ..... | 0 10 |
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| Ladies' Gazette of Fashion 'Xmas No ..... | 1 0 |
| Quiver Annual ..... | 0 6 |
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| World. Christmas Number..... | 1 0 |
| Belgravia Annual ..... | 0 10 |
| London Society's Xmas No. ..... | 0 10 |
| Boys' Own Paper, 'Xmas No. ..... | 0 6 |
| Girls' Own Paper, 'Xmas No..... | 0 6 |
| Leisure Hour, Vol. 1886 ..... | 4 8 |
| Little Folks, Vol. 24 .....Rs. 2-4 and | 3 4 |
| Family Herald, Vol. 57..... | 3 0 |
| Queen Almanac, 1887..... | 0 10 |
| Fun Almanac ..... | 0 4 |
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| Hood's Comic Annual ..... | 0 10 |
| Harper's Young People, Vol. 1886, with Waterbury Watch ..... | 12 8 |
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
28, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUR NIGHTS MORE!
(BY SPECIAL DESIRE.)
ALFRED THEATRE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 24th, to FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1887.
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
COME AND SEE
THE YOUNG ELEPHANT MYSORA ON THE STAGE.
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Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER McLAGGAN and Mr. RICHARD AUGUSTUS WILLIS are AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm from this date.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.
Bombay, January 27, 1887.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WE have been directed by the President and Committee, POONA POULTRY SHOW, to notify that the SHOW has been POSTPONED to the 17th February in order to amalgamate it with her MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS'S JUBILEE.
W. WATSON.

SWEETS. 3 lb. for the Rupee. Toy Dolls and Fancy Presents, hundred varieties at Cheap Prices, Glassware, Crockery, Table Ornaments, Vases, at prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a pair of GREY WHALERS, 16 hands, go in single and double harness. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

TO LET, BUNGALOW No. 4, Mount Pleasant Road, Ridge, close to the one occupied by Mr. Grattan Geary. Apply to Mr. J. A. SETT, at Nowrojee Hill.

LOAF SUGAR, machine cut squares, No. 1 quality. Retail 4 as. per lb. or Wholesale, Rs. 5 per maund of 25 lbs. Co-operative Stores, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-4 to 25. B B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, APARTMENTS of Mahaluxme Buildings, airy commodious, with splendid view, three minutes walk to Railway station, five minutes walk to the town or Victoria Garden.—Apply to Jayanarayan Seetharam, on the premises, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—Frere Road, near Extension Docks. Residence at the above Hotel for Families and Single Gentlemen. Bed-rooms 18 by 13. Airy, Lofty Rooms. Two large Saloons. Terms Rs. 3 per diem. Tram passes the Door.

FOR POLICEMEN.—PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, worked very Cheaply, will turn out 36 Photos in 5 minutes, at an outlay of half anna. These instruments are extensively used by the London and Continental Police. Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co., Auctioneers.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have such an increasing demand that they have now been opened in 30 branches and 20 agencies in all the principal parts of India and Ceylon. For particulars, please apply at the Head Office, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, ROOMS for OFFICES in Church-gate-Street. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, a light serviceable MAIL-PHAETON. Price Rupees 300. Apply to "F. G. F.," care of this Paper.

NEWFOUNDLAND, BULL and FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE. Apply to M. Goldstein, Coffee house, Prince's Dock Gate.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, a very serviceable single-seated Brougham, Arab Horse (7 years), Harness, &c.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

JUBILEE BROOCHES.—In Silver and Gold, artistically finished, Rs. 8 and 20. Early application solicited. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth-bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £249,971-10-10 Stg.

VELVETEENS, all colours, striped, embossed, stamped, and plain. A magnificent assortment just opened at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, Dressmakers, Tailors and Outfitters.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhounds. Full particulars as 19 price, pedigrees, &c., on application to L. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

MARZEN BEER from the celebrated brewery of Thomas Gotz, Marburg [Austria].—A fresh Consignment just arrived in excellent condition. Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts., Rs. 3-8 per doz. Pts. Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80. No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Maude, ustrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Rod, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits. New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILS & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Mr. J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Newman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

NEW ARRIVALS. Persian Old and New CARPETS, very rich and unique; also Dhurries, Moradabad Pottery, Sialkot Steel Work, &c., &c. Price list posted free. HURJIMULL and Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, and Meadow-street, Bombay.

TO LET MOUNT ABU.—For Season, rains, cold weather. Fair View: formerly occupied by General Watson: splendid situation: accommodation for two families. Apply F. C. O. Seaman, Bo. C.S., Baroda, or Framji Nusserwanji Santook, Agent, Mount Abu.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits, PEARSE, Apollo Street.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE; ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 15½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction this day, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., in the compound of the Barrack Master's office, Military Store Lane, Fort, consisting of unserviceable camel trunks, stoves, cotton tape, casks, table receptacles, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 25, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—
1 Photographic Camera with stand, Instruction Books, Chemicals, acids and also 3 Rose' Lenses.
1 Teak wood Bird cage.
1 Wine bin.
1 Case of Soaps.
1 Sumphonion and 1 Orpheus (Head Organ).
To be sold retail.
Just landed per mail steamer, bleached shirting cloth of best quality, (piece measuring 40 yards at Rs. 5-8 per piece nett.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Jan. 28, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, on account of the concerned—
6 cases blacking.
2 ,, Napoleon Price and Co.'s violet powder.
6 ,, corals.
3 dozen magic horse clippers.
1 ,, London ,,
6 ,, special ,,
2 ,, corkscrew horse clippers.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedbhoy Ebram.
M. E.—M L & Co—709-12—4 cases 40 dozen hurricane lamps.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome English-built glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 handsome second-hand strong mail phaeton.
1 handsome chestnut Arab galloway, very fast and showy.
1 handsome strong-built single-seated brougham with a fast-trotting Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome chestnut pony, just over 12 hands, perfectly sound and quiet.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting bay pony.
1 strong second-hand buggy.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.
On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, grain, waste paper, &c.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Middle Colaba Road, the Bona fide and handsome blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany inlaid square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, hand some China and Japanes, flower vases, cloth table ornaments, fine-tinte oleographs, &c., the property of R. WINDEON, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Jan. 23, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagia.
150 pairs of best teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Bhaiwadi, Sibi Vyaparsala, mucadam, by order of Marwaree Ramjeedass Lachmondass, and on account and at the risk of Sha Khimjee Vurdhman and Co.
100 full pressed bales Bengal cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF AGRA HEMP.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mandvee Bunder, at the godown No. 45, opposite Bapdevi Temple, by order of Thacker Dwarkadass Kissondas and on account and at the risk of Thacker Gooculdass Jethani.
191 half pressed bales Agra hemp.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Medows Steet, Fort, opposite Morenas and Co., the valuable and unusual, all of teakwood and solid, plain, inlaid wood household furniture, best plateware, handsome Brussels carpets, Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, Dania Bigwas table ornaments, fine tinte oleographs, &c. The same comprises best plated cruet and egg stands, tea and coffee services, hot water curry dishes, jug pitchers, teapot, reading lamp, tin wall lamps, damask table cloths and table napkins, table mats, hair brushes, real China small and large flower jars, tea service, biscuits, cut glass, brass and windproof duplex table and hanging lamps, 1,2 and 6 lights hanging lamps, handsome blackwood and teakwood and English-made furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 8 pieces, drawing room, pier, camp, writing, side and Madras pattern dressing and washand tables, English mahogany sofa couches, drawing room chairs and easy chairs, round teapoys, marble top pier table, corner whatnot, hat stand, book stand, conversation and reclining couches, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, iron iron bed-teads, reclining sofa, clothes press, Ward's rope, glass door book case, chest of drawers, marble top dressing glass, table ornaments, an eight day gilt clock, handsome oleographs, an English ice box, bronze wall lamps, wooden and zinc bathing tubs, a set of plated mounted single harness, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mazagon Dock, Mr. Wood will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m.
A quantity of Commissariat stores consisting of native provisions and hay.

AUCTION SALE of READY-MADE CLOTHES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN at No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m.
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 23, 1887.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Morris.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or off of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROBERTS AND Co., MORTON AND Co. and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Stores in India.

## NOTICES.

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE Executive Committee appointed by the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 17th instant, to arrange for the celebration in Bombay, of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, request that Subscribers to the Fund, now being raised for the celebration, WILL PAY the amounts of their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay, at their earliest convenience. Payment of all contributions will be acknowledged by the Honorary Secretaries, in the local Newspapers.
By Order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, January 22, 1887.

FOR SALE.

"TORPEDO." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height (14-4 7 years old.
Price Rupees 1,000.
"PRINCESS." Bay thoroughbred Arab Racer "Mare," Height (14 2½) 9 years old, would make a handsome lady's hack.
Price Rupees 1,000.
"THUNDERBOLT." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height 15½, 6 years old.
Price Rupees 1,500.
For further particulars apply to MAJOR MARTIN, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

TO STUDENTS AND COLLEGIANS.

THE STUDENT'S MAGAZINE, an Educational Journal, devoted to the collation of useful Knowledge and Facts, arranged especially for the benefit of Matric. Candidates, Students, and Collegians. Published about the end of every month, commencing January 1887.
Local Subscribers Rs. 2-0. Mofussil Subscribers 2-4
The first Number will consist of a Sketch of Sir Walter Scott, with Notes on the "Lady of the Lake" (To be continued.) Brief particulars about Shakespeare's play of Richard III. (To be continued.) An Essay on Gardening. Notes on Grammar, Idiom, and Etymology. Astronomical Questions and Answers (To be continued) &c., &c., &c.
Published at The Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay, P. O. O. to be payable to the Superintendent.
All communications to be addressed to the "Editor," Education Society's Press, Byculla.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m.
1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director and Auditor.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.
Bombay, 25th January, 1887.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 1 p.m., on Saturday the 5th day of February 1887 for the purpose of receiving the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of and also of confirming the remuneration proposed to be allowed to the Liquidator, as proposed in his application for services rendered by him in the conduct of the Liquidation, Bombay, dated this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI,
Liquidator.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the WORKSHOP of the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, such as iron, wood, nails, axles, springs, paints, &c., as per schedule (copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of one rupee) for three years from 1st March 1887 will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th proximo. No tenders will be received after that date.
Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 200 which will be forfeited in case the party, whose tender may be accepted, should refuse to enter into the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.
The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his residence on the Kalbadevi Road between 7 and 11 a.m. every day.
The committee do no bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.
NARAYAN PANDURAM,
Secretary D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, 15th January 1887.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
TENDERS are invited for earth filling and masonry works in the construction of a Locomotive yard, an engine shed, and other works near this company's station at Parel.
Plans may be seen at this office on and after the 18th instant, where also can be obtained on payment of ten rupees per copy printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising—
1. Specification.
2. Articles of agreement.
3. Schedule of rates.
4. Bill of quantities.
5. Form of tenders.
Tenders must be duly signed, sealed and addressed to Major W. S. S. Bird, R. E., the Agent of the Company, and delivered at his office not later than noon on the 1st of February 1887.
The covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for construction of Locomotive yard, an Engine shed, and other work, at Parel."
A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required to accompany each tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. M. Sleater,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

THE VENISHANKER LUXMISHANKER COTTON MILLS COMPANY.
COTTON MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.
2 Drawing Frames of 3 Heads and 6 Deliveries by Lord Brothers.
1 Drawing Frame of 5 Heads and 6 Deliveries by Hetherington.
1 Drawing Frame of 8 Heads and 5 Deliveries by Lord Brothers.
16 Fiyer Throttles of 300 Spindles each by Curtis, Parr and Sons.
10 Fiyer Throttles of 256 Spindles each by Lord Brothers.
20 Bobbin Bowls of 40 Spindles each by Dugdale.
2 Bundling Presses.
1 Winding Machine of 200 Spindles by Dugdale, 4½in.lift and gauge.
1 One Color Winding Machine by Dugdale.
1 Sizing Machine by Dugdale 40 in. and 40 in. Copper Cylinders.
1 Boiler of J and W X'ster, double Fined 30ft. long 7ft. diameter, diameter of Fine 2ft 9 in.; five tubes in each fine with all connections complete.
1 Boiler of J and W ,, ster, double Fined 30ft long, 7ft diameter; diameter of Fine 2ft 9 in.
No reasonable offer will be refused.
All the above are in good condition and may be seen on the premises fitted up any day.
Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.
JNO. JAS. BARRETT.
Mill Manager.
Bhavnagar, 14th January, 1887.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF HIS BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

## NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Port Trust, up to noon of the 3rd February, for the supply of about 7,000 lineal feet of Moulmein or Calicut TEAK SLE

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Monthly meeting, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Inchlonga (s), from Middlesbro'; Mountsbay (s), Batoum; Loodiana (s), Calcutta; Pandora (s), Hongkong; and Henry Balckow (s), Bareh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Osmara (s), for Coasts and Calcutta; and Carlton (s), Elephant Point.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be:—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Barton, Bozbio, Murray, Captain Pearce, and Mr. Warner, vs. White—Messrs. Baker, Craigie, Dixon, Captains Fleeton, and Manifold. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society to be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m., Professor J. Darmesteter will read a paper on "A Legend of Yudhishthira in the Shah-Namah." His Excellency Lord Reay, patron of the Society, has intimated his intention to be present.

HONOUR TO A CHEMIST'S FIRM.—A correspondent writes to say that Messrs. D. F. Madon and Co., of Surat, have been appointed special chemists to the Collector, and adds that the head of the firm, who has great experience of his business, has well deserved this honour.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A POSTMASTER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. P. Ryan formally committed Shaik Adam, late postmaster of Bushire, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain sums of money belonging to the Post Office.

THEFT.—Hanman Bissur, a Hindoo, unemployed, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a lawn-tennis net, valued Rs. 30, from the Ladies' Gymkhana at Malabar Hill, on Wednesday last. The accused pleaded that he was under the influence of liquor when he committed the deed. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Prince's Dock, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, aged 7 years, named Abdool Rahim Jaffer Khan. Deceased, on Wednesday, while crossing past the north gate of the Prince's Dock, was knocked down by a bullock cart laden with bags of grain, and one of the wheels passing over his head, killed him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's Band at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at 6 o'clock:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Camp Life ... Sir J. Benedict. |
| Overture | Flotte Burche ... Suppe. |
| Gavotte | Heraliebchen ... Barald. |
| Finale | Vittore Pisany ... Peri. |
| Valse | The Mikado ... Buccolossi. |
| Polka | Resi ... Zavertal. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the E. Y. Regiment, at the Yacht Club, at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture | Lestocq ... Auber. |
| Lancers | Connaught ... D'Albert. |
| Selection | Rip von Winkle ... Planquette. |
| Gavotte | Diane de Poicteurs ... Rheyloff. |
| Valse | Mon Ami ... Gassner. |
| Galop | Cleopatra ... D'Albert. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.—The Maharajah Holkar on returning from Bombay after his visit to the Viceroy here, in November last, left by a special train of the G. I. P. Railway, when a fatal accident occurred to a Hindoo, who was knocked down and killed between Byculla and the Parel Stations. His Highness, on hearing of the said occurrence, forwarded a cheque for Rs. 100 to Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, with a request to hand the sum over to the heir of the deceased man. Sir Frank accordingly made over the money to the widow and three surviving children.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Cassinath Vassudewjee, aged 45 years, a clerk in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. For the last month he suffered from dysentery, and was treating himself. On the evening of Monday last, in taking one of his usual powders, he made a mistake and took arsenic, from the effects of which he became ill. He was treated by a medical man, but gradually became worse, and died from its effects. The verdict was that the death of Cassinath Vassudewjee was caused by arsenic which he voluntarily administered to himself.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Jookun Dusoo, living at Ghorupdeo Road, reported to the police that his house was broken into on the night of the 25th instant, and property, consisting of ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 708-12, was stolen from the premises. Two boxes belonging to complainant was found broken open on the following morning about 5½ yards distant from his house.—Mr. Summers, living at DeLisle Road, reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and albert chain, a gold seal and a gold mohur attached, of the collective value of Rs. 180, alleged to have been stolen from his dressing room sometime between the hours of 5 and 9 p.m. on Tuesday night.

BIRTHS and DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 25th January, 1887, was 40, being 10 more than the preceding week and 6 less than the week ending the 26th January, 1886, and 68 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 287 births were reported in the different districts. There were no deaths from cholera last week. The rates of mortality, per 1,000 of the population, was 22·95. There were 68 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 more than the last week and 34 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 93, 22 and 16 last week, against 68, 17 and 10, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

THE LATE MR. J. S. KIRTIKAR.—We regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadoor Janardhan Soonder Kirtikar, B.A., LL.B., on the 26th instant, at his residence in Khatar Wadi, of fever which he caught at Baroda. Mr. Kirtikar for some years acted as editor of the *Indu Prakash*, and was subsequently appointed Chief Justice of the State of Palitana during the time of H. H. Soorsangji, which appointment he gave up to become a Puisne Judge in the Baroda State. On H. H. Monsingji succeeding to the *gadi* of Palitana on the death of H. H. Soorsangji, Mr. Kirtikar was appointed Dewan of Palitana. Owing, however, to certain differences of opinion between the Chief and Mr. Kirtikar, the latter had to resign the Dewanship about four months ago. As soon as H. H. Gaekwar became aware of the resignation of Mr. Kirtikar, he appointed him City Judge of Baroda. Mr. Kirtikar was a member of Lodge "Aryan."

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE BY STEVEDORE'S FOREMEN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Duncan Ellison and Gunnoo Rama, stevedore's foremen, were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of Inspector Ingram, of the Prince's Dock, with doing a rash and negligent act, and thereby causing grievous hurt to a labourer named Shaik Adam Shaik Hoosein, on the 22nd December last, while working on board the St. Oswald. The case for the prosecution was that on the date in question, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the winch dropped working for ten minutes, while the labourers were working down in the hold receiving and stowing the cargo which was being lowered into the hold by the winch. The accused without calling out to the men below, threw a bag of grain down the hatchway into the lower hold, and the bag fell on the complainant's leg and fractured it. Ellison stated that on the day in question he had knocked off working the winch at 12-45 p. m. and told the foreman in charge of the hatchway to keep the men out of the square of the hatch as they were going to take a running tally as the ship was behind time. He then walked over the side and called out to the coolies below to *kubadhar* twice. As far as he could see there was nobody under the square of the hatch, and accordingly, he and Gunnoo, the other accused, threw the bag into the hold. Somebody called out that a man's leg was broken. He at once slung a hatch and brought the man up and sent him to hospital. The other accused made a similar statement. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that before framing a charge against the accused it is necessary for him on the evidence to come to the conclusion that a clear act of negligence or rashness had been committed by the accused. From the evidence in this case, it appears that the work of lowering the bags into this hatchway by the winch had been discontinued, and also that one of the foremen down below was aware that the bags were going to be thrown down for the purpose of saving time. It also appeared to him that they had given caution to the coolies below to keep from under the hatchway, and some of the witnesses from below state they heard the cry of *kubadhar* once or twice before the bags were thrown down. It appeared to him probable that the accused Ellison had looked down into the hatchway to see if there were any coolies there before he called out 'Kabadhar' and threw the bag down. The evidence of one of the witnesses, who was in the hold sitting by the side of the injured man is that he was standing when the bag got down, and it appeared to him probable that had the coolies moved out, of the way at once on hearing the cry from above, no accident would have occurred. The Magistrate did not think the evidence sufficient to charge either of the accused with negligence or rashness, so he discharged both the accused.

## A HINDOO WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

SOME of the friends of Hindoo widow re-marriage met yesterday afternoon at the bungalow of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, Girgaum, to countenance by their presence and to take part in proceedings which had their heartiest approval, namely, the re-marriage of a young Brahmin widow. This was not the first beneficent act in that direction of Mr. Madhavdas, for his house has been well-known as the refuge of Hindoo widows, several of whom have on previous occasions realised there a deliverance from that piteous state to which they had been subjected by custom and caste. The widow who was remarried yesterday was Krishnabai, aged 21 or 22 years, the daughter of an Avdich Sahstra Brahmin named Vyas Bhula Kuber, of Thanna, near Dakore, a preacher by profession. She was married in her native village at the age of ten years to a Brahmin lad of her caste, who died when she had reached the age of sixteen. The hair of her head was shaven off on his death, and the custom of the caste compelled her to submit to a repetition of the revolting practice every fortnight. She had passed five years in misery and social exclusion in the house of her parents, when her pitiable case was brought to the notice of Mr. Madhavdas, who, in concert with Mr. Gokuldas K. Parakh, vakil, High Court, and Mr. Lalshunker Umiashunker, subordinate judge of Nassik, made arrangements for bringing her to Bombay at their expense. She came to Bombay about twenty days ago and had been residing in the bungalow and under the protection of Mr. Madhavdas, to whom she had preferred a written appeal. A search was then made for a suitable husband of her caste for her, and one was found in the person of Dhirajram Jivanram Vyas, of Jadheswar in Broach, a Brahmin priest and a *syad* (i.e. native doctor) by profession. His elder brother was married to a Brahmin widow in Mr. Madhavdas's bungalow about eight months ago; and their father, who had now reached the age of a hundred years and was living at Jadheswar, had accorded his consent and approbation to the performance of both the marriages. Dhirajram, who is about twenty-five years of age, came down to Bombay about eight days ago for the purposes of the marriage, and was believed to be a respectable, well-conducted man. Yesterday, being the first day of spring, was fixed upon as an auspicious day for the performance of the marriage.

A band played a selection of music in the compound of Mr. Madhavdas's bungalow, in the upper hall of which were assembled a large number of Hindoos and others. About 5-30 p.m. the ceremonies commenced in an adjoining room, where the bride and bridegroom sat side by side on wooden stools, the former bashfully hiding her face in the folds of her *sarree*; where a number of Brahmin priests recited prayers and performed marital rites, in which fresh cocoanuts and red paint played a conspicuous part; and where a number of Hindoo ladies, clad in their best garments, looked on approvingly upon the proceedings of the officiating priests. The ceremonies lasted about an hour and a half; and at their close, the bridegroom carried the bride, "bathed in blushes," away to his temporary residence in Bombay. The distribution of flowers and *pan sopares* terminated the evening's proceedings.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

### A DISPUTE AS TO KARELWADY.

L. A. WATKINS VS. THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson on behalf of the plaintiff, who is the receiver to the estate of the late Hormasjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the deceased's widow, Bachoobai, and his son, Bapoojee Hormusjee Saklatwalla, and his brother, Merwanjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the immoveable property known as Karelwady, and of the rents and profits thereof, and also why they should not pay the receiver rent for their occupation of the premises. Mr. Inverarity read an affidavit of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, the assignee of the estate, in which it was stated, among other things, that the case had been referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts, and it was not known when the Commissioner's report would be presented. Meantime, the defendants continued in occupation of the premises free of charge. If the suit was decided in his client's favour, the learned counsel said it was necessary to appoint a receiver to collect the rents and profits.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

### DISPUTE BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

BHASKER RAGHUNATH VS. RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR.

Mr. Vicajee, for the plaintiff, who is the son of the defendant, moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the defendant to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of an order of the Court. The suit was brought by the plaintiff against his father for partition of ancestral property; and on the 15th September, 1885, with the defendant's consent, Mr. Justice Scott made an order that the latter should pay Rs. 20 per month to his son for his maintenance. Defendant had failed to pay the amount for the last six months although the plaintiff had made repeated applications for the money.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

## CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, Damodhar Raghunath Powar, a member of the Church of England, who appeared in person, applied that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, second Presidency Magistrate, may be directed to entertain a complaint lodged by the applicant against the Rev. H. Lateward, a minister of the S. G. P., at Camateopoora church, charging him with assault and defamation.

The applicant stated that he was a native Christian and had been for twenty-four years a member of the Church of England, and had been employed as a catechist and otherwise in the church. He laid a complaint before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in November last against Mr. Lateward, charging him with assault and defamation. Mr. Dosabhoy had refused to entertain the complaint, and directed the applicant to go to a civil court, but he passed no order in writing. As the applicant was publicly disgraced before the members of the congregation of his church, and as he would be ruined by the expenses of a suit in the High Court, he prayed that an order may be passed in the Court's revisionary jurisdiction, directing the Magistrate to entertain his complaint.

The information presented by the applicant to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on the 6th November last stated, among other things, that, on the 11th April 1886, the applicant presented himself in St. Paul's Church, Camateopoora, at the Lord's table as usual with the object of taking the communion, but that Mr. Lateward, without giving him the slightest notice, gruffly informed him for the first time that no communion would be given to him, and pushed him back openly in the presence of about sixty members of the congregation; and that, on the 7th August 1883, Mr. Lateward wrote to the Bishop of Bombay to the following effect:—"So far as I can learn, it seems fairly certain that within three months of the present time, Damodhar took his meals at the house of a woman he said he was fond of. Common opinion puts a construction on his conduct which is very serious." Applicant had received communion all his life; and Mr. Lateward himself had administered it for several months in 1885-86. In excommunicating him and pushing him back in the presence of the whole congregation on the 11th April last, Mr. Lateward had blighted the applicant's character. He was shunned by Christian people, and he could not go in search of employment, because it was only from missionaries of the Church England that he could get recommendations. There was not a word of truth in the allegations contained in Mr. Lateward's letter of the 7th August 1886. He charged him with malice, the existence of which he could prove by correspondence that passed between them in December 1886 and January 1886. His conduct towards applicant from the 11th April last had caused his ruin; it had destroyed his character, and inflicted upon him great anguish and pain of mind.

Mr. Dosabhoy, in reporting on the 18th inst. on the petition which was referred to him, said he declined to grant any process, as he considered that the act of a minister, admitting or refusing to allow a person to partake of the sacrament, was in his discretion; and that any question arising therefrom could only be decided by an Ecclesiastical Court.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the petition, reversed the order made by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and directed him to examine the complainant on oath touching the matter complained of in his information, and if such examination disclosed an offence punishable under the Penal Code or other criminal law, to take such steps for further enquiry as shall be in accordance with the law.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1885-86.

THE report on the administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1885-86 was issued from the Secretariat yesterday. The following is a summary:—

As far as concerns the great Government Departments by which the administration of the Bombay Presidency is directly conducted, the year 1885-86 may be safely termed a year of increased efficiency and public usefulness. The profound tranquillity of the British territories remained unbroken save by the extraordinary Talavia riot at Broach. The administration of justice, both civil and criminal, was materially accelerated. The Salt Department was able not only to meet liberally the growing demand of the Presidency, but also to supply much salt to other Provinces. The Forest Department by freely throwing open its reserves materially relieved the wants of cultivators at a season when fodder was exceedingly scarce. The operations of the Sanitary Department were largely extended and the number of persons gratuitously received as the State-supported medical institutions increased greatly. Valuable progress was made with the extension of the Southern Maratha Railway and the construction of useful roads. The Postal Department was maintained in its usual state of high efficiency. The spread of Education, State-maintained or State-fostered, steadily continued. The appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the working of the Forest and Abkari Departments further marked the departmental history of the year. This general increase of efficiency was accompanied in the case of most of the earning Departments (excepting the Opium Department) by a gratifying increase in revenue.

The import trade showed a most remarkable advance, and although the export trade was much diminished by the failure of the cotton and linseed crops, two staples of export, there was a material development in the export of other articles. The great mill industry showed decided signs of returning prosperity as the year ended. Although wealthier traders suffered to some extent from the imposition of the Income-tax, there can be but little doubt that for the trading community generally, the year was favourable and that their condition was more prosperous at its close than at its commencement.

The harvest was unusually good. In Sind and Gujarat, in the Konkan and in the Dekkhan, the crops were fair, or at any rate above the average. The price of the finer produce that is exported—wheat, cotton, rice, and oil-seeds—showed no falling-off, but owing to the extraordinary supply caused by the excellence of the harvest the price of food-grains fell considerably in several districts. The demand for waste land for cultivation—one of the best tests of the prosperity of the agricultural classes—was brisk and general and especially marked in those districts that are usually accounted the most backward.

The condition of the hired labourers improved materially. Not only was grain abnormally cheap, but money wages rose almost everywhere. The great Government works in progress caused a pronounced rise in the wages of labourers in Sind; in the Presidency proper the extensions of the railways, the briskness of trade, and the demand for hired labour caused in localities by the plentiful harvest, had a similar though less marked effect.

Other salient facts in connection with the condition of the people generally are as follows. The incidence of the Land Revenue Taxation was rupees 2 annas 10 pies 4 per head of population, and that of Excise Taxation annas 7 pies 8. The steady rise in the consumption of salt merits notice: with 2 days' wages or less, the unskilled labourer could have supplied himself with all the salt he required in the year. That the community at large is thriving and that its standard of comfort is rising year by year is indicated tolerably clearly by the steady development of the import trade.

The personnel of the administration remained unchanged throughout the year.

### NATIVE STATES.

Considerable progress in various directions was made in the States under the political supervision or administration of the Bombay Government. Transit dues and the various petty and burdensome taxes on particular trades or classes that have long checked the free development of trade in most of the States were to a large extent removed. In the Southern Maratha Country the Kolhapur darbar agreed to abolish the transit dues known as *sankalmad* and *sibdabharti*, and an early reform in the same direction was promised by the Chiefs of Sangli and the adjacent minor States. In the Kathiawar States of Navanagar and Junagad the import and export duties known as *deshkan* were abolished. In the Cambay and Janjira States in which in the previous year the customs, salt, and excise regulations had been assimilated to those prevailing in British territory most favorable results were observed, and despite the cheap cotton crop of 1885-86 salt doubled itself. The mischievous effect of the transit dues upon trade was well instanced by the fact that half the inhabitants of Pethapur, a town in the Mahi Kantha Agency, with a once prosperous dyeing industry, emigrated *en masse* in consequence of the high transit dues recently imposed by the Baroda darbar. From many places in the Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha Agencies no cart laden with produce could not reach the railway without paying transit dues several times over. Strong representations on the subject were made in the course of the year to the States concerned. Internal reform in other directions was carried on in most of the States with more or less success. Fair progress was made with the introduction of surveys and settlements, and on the whole the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, was considerably accelerated. Several of the States have commenced to preserve the State forests from denudation. Although but little progress was made with sanitation the various State dispensaries were mostly very largely attended, and if the number of patients treated is any criterion, these institution are appreciated by the people as a real boon. Education of ancestral property; and on the 15th September, 1885, with the defendant's consent, Mr. Justice Scott made an order that the latter should pay Rs. 20 per month to his son for his maintenance. Defendant had failed to pay the amount for the last six months although the plaintiff had made repeated applications for the money.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

### SIND.

The administration of the pastoral and desert State of Khairpur in Sind was conducted in the usual patriarchal fashion by the Mir and his sons. An arrangement under which the Mir obtains his supply of salt from the British salt-works worked well. Salt manufacture in the Khairpur State has been discontinued.

### ADEN.

Save for a gratifying revival of trade which had in 1884-85 greatly fallen off, the history of the Settlement of Aden was uneventful. Political relations with the neighbouring Arab tribes remained unchanged, and the strength of the garrison was unaltered. Satisfactory progress was made with the works connected with the fortifications. A cyclone in the month of June, 1885, did great damage to the town and shipping.

### SURVEYS

Trigonometrical Survey.—The Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was pushed on during the year, 9,678 square miles, in all being topographically surveyed. The trigonometrical survey of Gujarat and Cutch was almost completed, and arrangements were made for the transfer of the parties to other provinces in the forthcoming year.

Revenue Survey.—Satisfactory progress was made throughout the Presidency by the various survey parties employed; revision measuring and classing work were pushed on briskly in the British district, and original work was done in some of the native States. The settlements of 801 Government villages were effected with the net result that the Land Revenue of these villages was raised from Rs. 6,41,592 to Rs. 7,48,320, or in other words was increased in the proportion of 16·6 per cent. Settlements were also introduced into 47 alienated villages or villages in native States, with the result that the Land Revenue was raised from Rs. 68,575 to Rs. 82,988—an increase of 21·1 per cent.

### CULTIVATED LAND.

The total number of occupancies into which the culturable land held by *ryots* direct from Government was divided, was, roughly speaking, 14 million. The greater number of these occupancies are subdivided among a very large number of inferior holders. In 4,269 cases only was it necessary to resort to distraint in order to collect the Land Revenue, and in an extremely small number of these cases was sale of the defaulter's property actually resorted to. Many of the distraints were made on account of Land Revenue outstanding from the previous year.

The system under which discount is allowed to cultivators who pay Land Revenue in advance seems better understood in Sind than elsewhere. Some Mahomedan cultivators are said to refuse to accept the discount offered, on the ground that their religion prevents them from taking interest in any form.

The total area of Government land under cultivation was 26,745,910 acres. The favourable season, the growing demand for wheat and cotton for export, the extension of railways—all these causes produced a remarkable extension of cultivation in the Presidency proper. In all 234,269 acres were newly taken up in the course of the year. This extension was more marked in the Dekkhan Collectorates than elsewhere, and some of those tracts, which suffered most severely in the famine of 1876-77, appear to have recovered their position.

### POLICE.

The total strength of the Police force employed throughout the Presidency and in Sind and Aden was 21,583 officers and men. Recruiting was brisk in the Northern Division throughout the year, as a number of men were drafted from the Police force into the Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha Agencies' Police forces, which were being organized. Difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits with the present rates of pay and prospects of promotion was noticed by the superior Police officers all over the Presidency. Service in the Railway Police forces is particularly unpopular. Of the men composing the Police force, almost half are Mahomedans.

### DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

116 human beings were destroyed by wild animals and 1,145 by snakes: 2,849 head of cattle were destroyed by wild animals and snakes. These figures slightly exceed the average number. The depredations of wolves in the district of Ahmednagar and in Sind were unusually serious. Of the human beings destroyed by wild animals 24 were killed by mad dogs, 23 by jackals, and 22 by tigers and panthers. On the other hand 122 tigers, 209 leopards and panthers, and 487 wolves were killed. 283,579 venomous snakes were destroyed, six-sevenths of them in the Ratnagiri District and almost all the rest in the Satara district. This number was unusually large. The amount of the rewards paid by Government was Rs. 12,197.

### DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The results of litigation under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act were again favorable. The amount of debt settled by the courts and by the conciliators under the Act was 5 lakhs of rupees. Litigation under the Act was far more freely resorted to in the 4 Collectorates to which the Act applies than was litigation in the ordinary civil courts throughout the Presidency. Conciliation failed in nearly half of the suits in which application was made to the conciliators in consequence of the non-appearance of the defendants whose attendance under the conciliation system is not compulsory. The claims before the conciliators that were disposed of were abated in the proportion of 12½ per cent. The conciliation system which had been abolished in 6 talukas in 1884-85 was sharply criticised during the year: under the alternative system which is practised in 12 talukas in all, half the court fees are remitted if the suit is amicably settled at the first hearing. Under this plan good results have been obtained.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The year 1885-86 was memorable so far as the Bombay Municipality was concerned. The great Tansa water-supply project was finally adopted and the works were actually commenced. Drainage works of high importance were carried out, the existing water-supply from the Tulsi and Vehar lakes was much improved, new roads were constructed, and the whole year was one of great activity and energy.

The main features of the Tansa water-supply project are as follows:—A dam will be constructed across the Tansa river at a point behind the Mahuli hills, 53½ miles distant from Bombay. The height of the dam will be at first 109, and subsequently 133 feet, above the bed of the river. The area of the proposed lake will be 8 square miles. The catchment area, the yearly rainfall in which exceeds 100 inches, will be 52 square miles. The available daily water-supply throughout the dry season will be 100 million gallons. The water will be brought into Bombay by tunnels, conduits, and pipes which will be capable of delivering a supply of 33 million gallons daily in the city. This supply, added to the existing supply from the Tulsi and Vehar lakes, will be more than ample after making every allowance for the growth of the population of a city that increases in size and importance year by year. The capital expenditure will be 123 lakhs of rupees, which will be distributed over a period of 7 years, the time required before the works will be completed. The commencement of a project under which an abundant supply of pure water will be obtainable by every individual inhabitant of an enormous Asiatic city is an event of the highest importance, and would alone be sufficient to stamp the year as a remarkable one.

In other and comparatively less important directions considerable progress was effected. The revenue reached nearly 44 lakhs of rupees, exceeding the expenditure by about 4½ lakhs and the closing balance of the year was 15½ lakhs. The registration of properties for taxation under the consolidated rate was completed, the result being a large increase in the valuation. The storm-water drainage works sanctioned by the Corporation were practically completed in the course of the year to the great benefit of some of the low-lying portions of the city, and places which formerly were knee-deep in water after even a moderate fall of rain now become dry very rapidly. The nuisance that has always existed on the Byculla Flats in certain months was sensibly diminished. Several important sewerage works were completed, including the laying of 5·94 miles of pipe sewers in the hitherto undrained district of Agripada. The work of fixing house-connections was almost completed in the populous district of Kamatipura. Several new roads of a useful character were made. In connection with the existing water-supply of the city from the Tulsi and Vehar lakes, various important improvements were carried out. New catch-water channels were constructed for both lakes, the Tulsi dams were raised to their full height, filter-beds were constructed at Vehar, and a 24-inch main laid from Vehar to Bombay. The roofing of the settling tank at Malabar Hill was completed and direct connection provided between the Tulsi main and Malabar Hill filter-beds. The total amount expended by the Municipality on Public Works of all descriptions was, speaking roughly, 20½ lakhs of rupees.

The health of the city is treated in detail in Capter VI., Part II. 14,934 births and 21,850 deaths were registerd, and the birth-rate (17·72 per 1,000) remained exceedingly low. The lowness of the rate was peculiar to the Hindu community, and was by some attributed to an alleged practice on the part of married women of the Hindu community of returning to their ancestral homes outside Bombay shortly before child-birth. As a considerable portion of the population of Bombay consists of immigrants from the neighbouring Konkan districts, especially Ratnagiri, the number of women with homes outside Bombay is large, and the practice would sensibly affect the birth returns. Public health was generally speaking fair. 598 deaths from cholera were recorded, and 55 only from small-pox.

### MILITARY.

The strength of the Bombay Army was augmented in the course of the year by 3,060 fighting men. One battery of horse artillery and one field battery were added to the artillery force, while the field battery at Belgaum was transferred to the Madras Army. An additional British infantry battalion was stationed in the Presidency and the establishment brought up to 9 battalions; the strength of each battalion was augmented by 100 privates. The Belgaum district was transferred to the Madras Army in November, 1885. The formation of a corps of mounted rifles in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps was sanctioned. The total strength of the army, European and Native, was 38,002 fighting men, and the total cost of all branches of the service 284½ lakhs of rupees. This exceeded by 35½ lakhs the cost in the previous year.

### MARINE.

The work of the Bombay shipping office was brisk, and the increasing demand for native in preference to European seamen was again marked. This preference is attributed partly to the frequent misconduct of European crews and partly to the fact that for the total wages of a crew of Europeans nearly double the number of native seamen can be engaged, while the wages of the latter are paid not in sterling but in rupees. All objections on the part of native seamen to go to England have entirely disappeared, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining crews for London or Liverpool.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The revenue of the Bombay Port Trust amounted to over 43 lakhs of rupees, considerably exceeding the estimate, and the surplus of revenue over expenditure amounted to 5½ lakhs. Traffic largely increased in all branches, save that the exports of cotton fell off to the extent of 172,000 bales. The steady increase of receipts from the Prince's Dock continued. The expenditure on revenue account amounted to 37½ lakhs, and that on capital account to 18½ lakhs, of which sum 17½ lakhs were expended on the Dock Extension works. The latter expenditure was defrayed by an advance of 5½ lakhs from revenue and a temporary loan of 12 lakhs from the Bank of Bombay.

After protracted deliberations it was determined that the amount of the Dock Extension Loan should be raised by Government in India and lent to the Port Trust, the rate of interest payable by the Port Trust to be the actual rate of borrowing plus 1 per cent. for the sinking fund. Under the sanctioned Dock Extension scheme the dock entrance will be widened to 80 feet and made 2 feet deeper. The question of locating a dry-dock suitable for men-of-war had not been decided at the close of the year. The works under the extension scheme have been carried on uninterruptedly ever since the plans were ready, the expenditure being met from a reserve fund formed from past balances of surplus, or from temporary loans.

The amount hitherto expended on these works has amounted to 18½ lakhs of rupees; considerable progress was made with the excavation work and walling; while the dams of the old Nool and Masjid Basins were completed. The removal of the rock in front of the entrance of the new dock is work of a peculiarly heavy nature.

### KARACHI HARBOUR BOARD.

The receipts of the Karachi Harbour Board amounted to nearly 11 lakhs, while expenditure to the amount of 6 3-5 lakhs was incurred. Traffic of all sorts increased, and the work for Government was particularly heavy. In the course of the year the Government of India sanctioned the advance to the Board of a loan of 10 lakhs. The sanction of the Secretary of State for India to a further loan of 15½ lakhs for the extension of the ship warf to Keamari and for the deepening of the entrance channel was asked for during the year. The bill for the creation of a Port Trust at Karachi similar to the Bombay Port Trust was under consideration in the Legislative Department: meantime the grant of the 10 lakhs' loan prevented any delay in the execution of the important works connected with the harbour extension scheme.

### TRADE.

The failure of the cotton crop of 1884-85, combined with the shortness of the crop for 1883-84, had a marked effect on the export trade of Bombay and the coasting ports for of 1885-86. In Bombay alone the value of the export trade in raw cotton fell off by 240 lakhs of rupees. The export trade in linseed also fell off very considerably, while that in wheat on the other hand rose in value of the extent of 44 lakhs. Trade in other articles also was brisk, and altough the net result of the year's sea-borne export trade was that private exports fell off in value by 178 lakhs, this falling-off was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 224 lakhs in the value of the private import trade. On the whole, the sea-borne trade of Bombay was about 6 per cent. larger than the average sea-borne trade of the port for the preceding 5 years, although when compared with the sea-borne trade of the previous year it showed a decrease of 1·26 per cent. Export trade with with the United Kingdom declined in value by 63 lakhs, decreased exports of cotton causing a diminution of 163 lakhs which was not counterbalanced by the activity shown in wheat and other exports. The export trade with Austria, France, Germany, and the Mauritius, also declined considerably, but with Belgium, Spain, Egypt, and Arabia materially increased. Imports from the United Kingdom, China, and Italy greatly exceeded those of the preceding year, but there was a considerable decrease in the value of the imports from Mauritius, Japan, Turkey in Asia, and Australia. As far as the United Kingdom was concerned in spite of the marked falling-off in the exports of cotton the total value of trade increased, since the imports of cotton goods, railway plant, and iron were unusually large, while the exports of wheat, gold, gum, and dyeing materials rose considerably in value. The import trade with China ranks next to that with the United Kingdom in importance and magnitude. The amount of treasure imported in the year showed a large increase.

The trade of Karachi was not affected by the short cotton crop to the same extent as that of Bombay. The value of the trade of the year showed an increase of 10·45 per cent., when compared with the value of the trade of the year preceding. Imports and exports from foreign ports increased in value by about 42 lakhs each, while trade with the coasting ports increased in value by 13½ lakhs.

The trade of Aden, which had in the preceding year declined in value by about 47 lakhs, recovered remarkably, and was decidedly above the average.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

In consequence of orders received from the Government of India a reduction of nearly 7 lakhs of rupees was effected in the Provincial expenditure on Public Works. As it was, the total expenditure on Civil Works, including Contribution and Local Fund Works, amounted to nearly 50 lakhs. No very important civil buildings were erected. The Cama Hospital for women and children in Bombay was almost completed, the Wilson College was commenced, and good progress made with the Cathedral High School and the new Central Press building. It was determined to add another storey to the latter building. This will involve an additional outlay of 2 lakhs.

Twenty-eight and a half lakhs were expended on communications, out of which some 8 lakhs were set apart for original works. Sixteen feeder roads which will connect existing roads and markets with the railways were either in progress or were completed.

The expenditure on military works, which was reduced by 2 lakhs in obedience to the call for retrenchment, amounted to 17 3-5 lakhs, of which 6½ lakhs were devoted to defence works at Bombay, Aden, and Karachi. A complete scheme for the defences of Bombay having been approved of, work on the several batteries was in progress, an inspection by the Commander-in-Chief in India and other distinguished officers, some modifications of detail were determined on. Progress has since unavoidably been delayed. At Aden good progress was made with the fortifications. The project for the defences of Karachi was sent for revision to the Defence Committee at Simla. The construction of permanent barracks for the troops at Colaba was commenced and the Station Hospital for European troops at Ahmedabad was nearly completed.

### IRRIGATION.

Thirty-one and a quarter lakhs of rupees were expended on irrigation during the year. The total area of lands irrigated from Government irrigation works increased from 37,701 acres in the previous year to 59,460 acres.

### RAILWAYS.

During the year 102 additional miles of railway were declared open for traffic on the Southern Maratha Railway, and 24 miles on the Morvi Native State Railway in the Province of Kathiawar. At the close of the year these two lines had respectively 4,202½ and 44 miles under construction. The length of lines under survey throughout the Presidency Railway system during the 1885-86 was 509½ miles: the most important of these lines were those in Kathiawar by Jetalsar to Dhoraji. If to these be added the connection of the existing lines in that Province with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will be completed.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the most prominent work completed during the year was the Byculla overbridge, which on completion was handed over to the Bombay Municipality. Good progress was made with the magnificent Terminal Office at Bori Bunder; the great dome in the centre was commenced and the scaffolding partially removed. From an architectural point of view the effect of the building when completed will be very imposing. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway the most important work undertaken was the construction of the Mount Abu Joint Railway Boarding School. The estimated cost of the School buildings is a lakh of rupees, which will be contributed proportionately by the B. B. and C. I. and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Companies. On the Southern Maratha Railway in lines under construction very considerable progress was made, and it is estimated that the five remaining sections still under construction will be all opened for traffic shortly. The West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway between Burdhod and Goa will be completed as far as the foot of the Western Ghats by 1st January 1887, but the construction of the ghat portion will occupy at least a year further.

### FINANCE.

The aggregate receipts of the Bombay Government for 1885-86, from all sources, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, amounted to 1,249 lakhs, exceeding the receipts of 1884-85 by no less than 104 lakhs. The transfer of the exchange account on transactions with London from the Bombay to the India books caused a nominal decrease of 117 lakhs in the aggregate expenditure (974 lakhs) from all sources. If the result of this transfer be eliminated an increase of expenditure exceeding 27 lakhs is shown. Financially speaking, the year was very favourable, a large increase in Civil Receipts and a smaller increase in Military and Civil Expenditure being its main features.

The Imperial Civil Receipts for the year amounted to 732 lakhs, exceeding the Receipts of the previous year by 55 lakhs.

The Provincial Civil Receipts amounted to 451 lakhs, exceeding by 42 lakhs the Receipts of 1884-85.

### MINT.

The importation of silver bullion was extremely large and the work of the Mint unus

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

THE commercial record for the past week is again a dull one. The causes which militate against activity in this our ordinarily busy season, however, are not far to seek; and in the disturbed state of politics, leading to apprehensions of war even amongst those who are not alarmists; in the excessive competition and over-production which have glutted the principal markets of the world; and—as far as Eastern trade is concerned—the instability of Silver and consequent erratic course of Exchange, we find some of the most potent reasons for the languishing or lifeless state of the markets on the other side which influence ours, and in sympathy with which we have had for some time a dull state of things day after day, instead of the animation customary at this period of the year. An early crop of the growths of Cotton first to come forward, instead of stimulating business, has resulted in an accumulation of stock quite unusual at this time, notwithstanding that the local Mills have taken ready stuff to a fair extent; and that holders, in view of a stringent money market, are most anxious to realize. But orders do not come forward either from England or the Continent, while the speculative element is also absent, and day after day there is no demand. As to Wheat, the chance of an European war has made a great impression on the minds of Native dealers who, accordingly, keep their prices out of the range of the few buyers who from time to time, come forward. The effect of this lack of business in Exports on Freights is naturally depressing, and we have had to report a dull and drooping market day after day; while several steamers, which should have found cargoes here, have been ordered to other ports to load. Exchange has, on the whole, been firm with an upward tendency in rates; and an actual advance of ¼d. in demand Bank Bills, and of 3-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits has been established during the week under review. Influenced by a tight Money market and the political telegrams from home Government Paper has been very weak, and has further receded in value, though to-day there was a better feeling again.

MONEY is decidedly tight, and in view of a decrease of some 12 lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay at the close of last week, and the continued, not to say increasing, scarcity of money in the bazaar, the Bank's rate of discount has been raised 1 per cent., making it stand at a minimum of 8 per cent. per annum. That money should be dear is not surprising, and under the circumstances of our market, there seems to be good ground for expecting increased stringency rather than the reverse. We have previously pointed out the position of the Presidency Bank and the Exchange Banks in beginning the season's operations with a short supply of cash, which alone, under ordinary circumstances, would be unfavourable to easy money; but this year we have further an unusually early and free supply of Cotton to finance for, and a quite exceptionally large portion of this, instead of being shipped, has gone into stock, locking up, for a time, a considerable amount of money.

EXCHANGE opened firm at closing quotations after the departure of last mail; and with a stronger feeling regarding forward buying rates; but business was on a very small scale. The week opened with a rather strong market, and with more activity both in Bank Bills and Mercantile Paper, and 3 months' sight Credits were done for February at 1s. 6 9-32d. and at 1s. 6¼d. for March-April delivery. On Tuesday the firm tone was sustained, and though transactions were on a smaller scale an advance of 1-32d. in ready rates was established. Yesterday the tone was again firm at opening; but the market closed quiet, notwithstanding the advance in the Bank of Bombay rates of discount, and very little was done, as usual, on Council allotment day. This morning the news of wire Transfers for 5 lakhs on Bombay, and 4 lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 6-3-32d. per rupee, which was an advance of ¼d. to 3-32d. on the previous rates, caused the market to open very strong, and 1s. 6 3-16d. for demand Bank Bills was quoted in some cases. Little business, however, was done on any line, and we close with an easier feeling as follows:—

| | | per rupee. |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ...1s. 6 5-32d. | |
| Do. Telegraphic Transfer | ...1s. 6¼d. | |
| Do. 3 months' sight | ...1s. 6¼d. | |
| Do. 4 " | ...1s. 6 9-32d. | |
| Do. 6 " | ...1s. 6 11-32d. | |
| Credits 3 " | ...1s. 6¼d. | |
| Do. 4 " | ...1s. 6 17-32d. | |
| Documents 3 " | ...1s. 6 13-32d. | |
| Do. 6 " | ...1s. 6 9-16d. | |
| France 3 " | ...1'94½ | |
| Do. 6 " | ...1'96 | |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint on 15th Jan. 1887 ..... | 22,01,422 |
| Silver received during the week ..... | 2,82,715 |
| | 24,84,137 |
| New coin paid during the week ..... | 6,00,000 |
| | 18,84,137 |
| Silver belonging to private individuals ..... | 2,88,013 |
| | 21,72,150 |
| ast week ..... | 24,38,998 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull and declining. Until to-day, when a rather better feeling prevailed, sellers had to submit to an almost daily reduction in rates, and in Four per cents. the decline from our last quotation is 1¼ per cent., this evening's closing price being 95. Although next to nothing has been doing in Four-and-a-half per cents., we quote them nominally 1 per cent. lower at 99.

SHARES.—The market was very quiet during the earlier part of the week; but latterly there has been more movement, resulting, in the majority of cases, in a decline in value as far as Mill and Press Scrip are concerned, compared with last week's rates. The following are the principal alterations at our quotations given in another column:—Colaba Press shares have receded Rs. 10; Munmar, Rs. 5; Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 40; Alliance Cotton Manufacturing, Rs. 15; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Rs. 15; Connaught Mill, Rs. 5; City of Bombay, James Greaves, Leopold, Manockjee Petit, Oriental, Queen, and Southern India, all Rs. 5; Luckmidas Khimjee, Rs. 20; Sassoon and Alliance Silk, Rs. 50; Framjee Petit Manufacturing, Rs. 10; Empress, Rs. 35; and Gordon, Rs. 7½. The following have advanced:—Albert Edward Mill, Rs. 15; New Great Eastern, Rs. 7½; Coorla, Rs. 5; and Anglo-Indian Rs. 1. In *Banks*, the Bank of Bombay shares are down Rs. 1½; and the National Bank Rs. 1. Bombay-Burmah shares are down Rs. 100 for the week, in the first issue, and Rs. 35 in the second. In *Miscellaneous* concerns Kemp and Co. have gone down Rs. 5; and Cooper Madon Rs. 2; Treacher and Co., and Badham Pile and Co., are Rs. 5 higher; and Bapty Brothers and Phillips and Co. are Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 more, respectively.

## IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Any expectation of a brisk demand for staple imported Grey Goods this week has been disappointed, dearer money and two days holidays having interfered with business, and the clearances from the bazaar have not aggregated more than 2,800 packages. Some 2,000 bales of local-made Goods have also been taken. Dealers are willing sellers, but they refuse to make any reduction in prices, as they cannot replace their stocks at the present level. Their holdings and expected supplies are on a liberal scale, while demand from up-country is anything but active. Bleached Goods are in small demand; while Turkey Red, Dyed, and Printed are dull all round, though of nominally about the same value.

YARNS.—A large business has been done in local Yarns, some 7,000 bales having been placed during the week. The feeling to-day, however, is quiet. Millowners in anticipation of lower prices for Cotton are desirous of clearing off stocks to make way for fresh spinnings; but buyers offer lower rates, which producers refuse, which interferes with further business. In imported Yarns very little indeed is doing, but rates are nominally the same.

METALS.—The market generally is unchanged, the only alteration which we have to notice being a decline of As. 4 per cwt. in Copper. In *Iron* and *Yellow Metal* few transactions are passing, but the tone is steady at last quotations.

## EXPORTS.

COTTON.—We have had another inanimate week in this staple. There has been hardly any enquiry from Exporting Houses, and much of the little business which has been done has been in the cancellation of contracts, principally in Khnagaum and Broach. Bengals have been much pressed for sale, having run into stock to an unprecedented extent for the time of year, and holders, who, it is said, are losing very heavily, have been willing to make considerable concessions to get quit of their stuff. Rates have consequently declined materially, and Rs. 180 for Good, and Rs. 183 for Fine, are now workable quotations; in fact, 350 bales of Fine have been done to-day at the abovenamed rate for that class. Good stapled Oomras have been comparatively steady, as have also Dholleraha; but there have latterly been some sales of the latter for April delivery at Rs. 177 for Good and Rs. 182 for Fully Good.

Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows, and show, it will be noticed, an increase for the present season of 105,891 bales:—

| | Season 1886 87. | Season 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. |
| Bengals .. | 107,225 | 72,000 |
| Berar .. | 108,461 | 70,000 |
| Khandeish .. | 57,699 | 34,000 |
| Hingunghaut .. | 16,722 | 13,000 |
| Barsee and Nuggar | 10,294 | 5,500 |
| Total .. | 300,301 | 194,500 |

When these figures, to which must be added the Cotton remaining from the last crop, are taken in connection with clearances, the present pressure of stock upon the market will be understood, and it seems surprising how prices, especially of Bengals, were so long maintained at their late level.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

| | | Per Candy. | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine, | Ready | Rs. 153 = | 32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. | " 140 = | 3 11-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | " 130 = | 33d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | " 124 = | 3d. |
| Omra, Fine | do. (G. Staple) | " 194 = | 4 9-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. do. | " 187 = | 4 13-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. do. | " 183 = | 4½d. |
| Do. F.G.F. | do. do. | " 174 = | 4¼d. |
| Khandeish, Good | do. | " 173 = | 4 3-32d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | " 162 = | 3 27-32d. |
| Belatee, Fully Good | do. | " 176 = | 4 5-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | " 170 = | 4 1-32d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | " 160 = | 3 25-32d. |
| Hingunghaut, Good | do. | " 198 = | 4 21-32d. |
| Broach, Fine, | March | " 213 = | 4 31-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. | " 211 = | 4 15-16d. |
| Do. Good | do. | " 208 = | 4½d. |
| Dhollera, Fine, | April | " 192 = | 4½d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. | " 183 = | 4 5-16d. |
| Do. Good | do. | " 177 = | 4 5-32d. |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good, | May | " 188 = | 4¼d. |
| Westerns, Good, | May-June | " 178 = | 4 1-16d. |

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been without much interest during the past seven days. The partial advance in Wheat reported from home had no effect on buyers here, and as it was lost almost directly, there was no pretext for dealers to raise their pretensions, even had there been any improvement in demand, which there was not, to any appreciable extent. Native dealers, however, appear to be impressed with the idea that there will be war in Europe before long, and persist in keeping up prices at a level, which with a rising Exchange would be out of the reach of buyers if they were in the market. Seeds are quite neglected as to forward contracts, and of ready stuff there is hardly any Lin. or Rape to be had. We quote seller's rates as follows:—

| | Old. | New. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Pessy ..... | Rs. 4-8-6 | Rs. 4-7 per cwt. |
| No. 1 do. ..... | " 4-7-6 | " 4-6 " |
| Club Delhi No. 1. ..... | " 4-4 | " 4-4-6 " |
| Ahmedabad ..... | ... | " 4-1-6 " |
| Linseed ..... | ... | " 6-4-3 " |
| Rape (Red Cawnpore) | " 4-14 | " 5-0-6 " |
| Do. (Yellow, 35 p. ct.) | ... | " 5-6 " |

Exports of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds from India to Europe during the years 1885-1886:—

1886.

| From | Cotton. | Wheat. | Linseed. | Rape Seed | Gingelly Seed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Bombay .... | 1,096,374 | 12,356,690 | 3,534,189 | 1,441,944 | 1,228,352 |
| Calcutta .. | 147,977 | 6,595,915 | 5,340,911 | 689,442 | 52,732 |
| Kurrachee .. | 40,027 | 3,727,042 | .... | 770,413 | 348,915 |
| Madras .... | 50,837 | ... | .... | .... | 129,368 |
| Cocanada .. | 5,269 | ... | .... | 29,768 | 429,407 |
| Tuticorin .. | 96,296 | ... | .... | ... | .. |
| Total... | 1,441,100 | 22,680,647 | 8,895,100 | 2,922,207 | 2,074,974 |

1885.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | 771,219 | 10,851,235 | 5,031,811 | 1,754,878 | 1,360,031 |
| Calcutta .. | 111,049 | 4,193,693 | 4,390,393 | 1,250,853 | 175,372 |
| Kurrachee.. | 28,589 | 6,143,030 | .... | 774,373 | 681,693 |
| Madras .... | 15,072 | ... | .... | .... | .. |
| Cocanada .. | 21,333 | ... | .... | 44,736 | 236,902 |
| Tuticorin .. | 74,881 | ... | .... | .. | .. |
| Total.. | 1,025,153 | 21,187,951 | 9,312,207 | 3,829,812 | 2,453,998 |
| Percentage . | Inc. 40·57 | Inc. 7·04 | Dec. 4·47 | Dec. 23·69 | Dec. 15·44 |

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

| | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—For the week ..... | 117,818 | 140 220 | 353,581 |
| " Since 1st Jan. ..... | 607,214 | 623,330 | 1,068,025 |
| Linseed—For the week ..... | 34,825 | 43,616 | 33,341 |
| " Since 1st Jan. ..... | 94,496 | 170,515 | 100,692 |
| Rapeseed—For the week ..... | 3,232 | 8,318 | 3,765 |
| " Since 1st Jan. ..... | 16,302 | 28,323 | 13,641 |
| Gingelly Seed—For the week. | 62,126 | 68,934 | 104,827 |
| Since 1st Jan. ..... | 215,253 | 202,711 | 382,526 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

| *Receipts.* | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week ..... | 40,132 | 42,399 | 26,362 |
| Since 1st January ..... | 152,778 | 125,516 | 77,574 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the week ..... | 31,991 | 20,686 | 11,318 |
| Since 1st January ..... | 69,708 | 41,165 | 40,308 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For the week ..... | 273 | 775 | 1,408 |
| Since 1st January ..... | 1,432 | 2,685 | 2,853 |

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Divi-dend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 20,000 | 500 | all | ct. | 751½ |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 840 buy |
| Bank of Madras ... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 615 |
| EXCHANGE BANK . | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 100 | - | 6 do. | 155 |
| Hong. and Shang. R. Corporation ..... | 30,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | £59-10 |
| National Bank of India..... | 37,320 | 250 | | 5 pct. | 211xd. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Carlton, 1,322 tons, Captain J. Watson, cleared yesterday for False Point in ballast.

THE s.s. Mountsbay, 1,500 tons, Captain G. Spray, arrived din Bombay yesterday morning with a cargo of 72,161 cases of petroleum.

THE s.s. Inchlonga, 1,997 tons, Captain J. Gallichon, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Middlesborough (Dec. 22) with a general cargo.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, 2,140 tons, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, under Captain J. M. Sharp, with a general cargo from Calcutta (Jan. 15).

THE s.s. Henry Balckow, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Bussrah (Jan. 13) with a general cargo including 257 chests of opium, and 97 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Pandora, 1783 tons, Captain Morss, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Hongkong (Jan. 4), with a general cargo, and Mr. F. Oyston and Mr. Campman, first class passengers, and 4 dock passengers.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's. steamer, Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr. J. C. Boyd, a first class passenger for Mangalore, and three deck passengers for coast and Calcutta.

## VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27TH JANUARY, 1887.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Shed. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Niagara .... | 2014 | W. Gill ..... | A | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Surat ..... | 1676 | Nantes..... | C | P. & O. Co. |
| " Eclona..... | .. | ..... | E | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| " Kt. of St. George.... | .. | ..... | F | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Yesso ..... | 1361 | Brotherstone .. | H | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Iran ..... | 2316 | E. Cooper ..... | K | E. Bates & Co. |
| " Lalpoora .. | .. | ..... | L | B. I. S. N. & Co. |
| " Eden Hall.. | 2383 | ..... | M | E. Bates & Co. |
| " Sirocco ..... | .. | ..... | N | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " C. Tower .. | 1477 | G. Halmyn..... | P | B. Craig & Co. |
| " St. Regulus. | 2033 | John Henry .... | Q | W. &A. Graham & Co. |
| " Port Phillip. | 2022 | R. Calvert..... | Ibis | J. Mackintosh & Co. |

## ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Inchlonga (s) ..... | Gallichan .. | Middlesbro', Dec. 22. |
| | Mountsbay (s) .... | Spray ..... | Batoum, Jan. 1. |
| | Loodiana (s) ..... | Sharp ..... | Calcutta, Jan. 15. |
| | Pandora (s) ..... | Morss ..... | Hongkong, Jan. 4. |
| | Henry Balckow (s) | Hughes ..... | Bussrah, Jan. 13. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Canara (s) ..... | Simpson ..... | Coast and Calcutta. |
| | Carlton (s) ..... | Watson ..... | Elephant Point. |

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—Steamer Henry Balckow, for Persian Gulf.
" Ehrenfels, for Port Said.
" Pandora, for Triests and Venice.
Barque Flor de Dui, for Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS

*(Bombay Government Gazette*, January 27, 1887.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Lieut G B O'Donnell, 19th Jan 1887.

Surgn J McCloghry, I M S, is granted an extension of furlough for three days, viz., from the 8th to the 10th Jan 1887, inclusive.

The following native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1887:—3rd Regt Bo Cavy—Kote Dafedar Ragbar Misir to be Jamadar vice Gaydin Tiwari, pensioned.

The following native promotion is made, with effect from the 6th Jan 1887:—24th Regt Bo Infy—Color-Havaldar Sundar Singh to be Jamadar vice Hari Chanhan, deceased.

Col C Grant, Bo Cavy, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 28th Jan 1887, on a pension of £622 per annum, payable in England, subject to H M's approval.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Dept are ordered, to have effect from 1st Jan 1887:—Vice Condr R Y Abbott, retired;—Sub-Condr and Actg Condr A W Holmes to be Condr; and Serjt and Actg Sub-Condr V O'Brien to be Sub-Condr.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from date of being struck off duty:—

Col E S Walcott, C B, Genl List, Infy, Assist Commissary-Genl, second class.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of H M's Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 20th Jan 1887, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Surgeon-Major W J Wilson and Surgeon R J D Hall.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, with effect from 9th Jan 1887:—Lieut M T Shewen, 28G Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A W Baynham, BA, having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 18th Oct 1886.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J S King is appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, during the absence of Capt W B Ferris, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H O Quin, Assist Collr in the district of Broach, is appointed to be a Magte of the first-class in the district of Broach.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Mamlatdar of Nadiad for the time being and Mr D B Wells, M A, Assist Master, Nadiad High School, to be Magistrates of the second-class within the limits of the town of Nadiad, and to be additional members of the Bench of Magistrates at Nadiad in the Kaira Dist, constituted by Govt Notification No. 786, dated the 5th Feb 1886.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimarao Jambhekar, Mamlatdar of Chikodi in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magiste of the first-class in the district of Belgaum.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Sub-divisional Magistrates in the district of Shikarpur with power to call for records of inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions:—Captain H W Beville, Mr J F Price, Mr E Cumming, and Rao Bahadur Shiwardas Chandmal.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani and Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Brahme respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ashta, in the Satara Dist, on the 13th inst.

Mr. Narayan Gopal Phatak received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Akola, in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 12th inst.

The Govr in Council is pleased, toi nvest Mr. J. H. Todd, Sub-divisional Magiste in the district of Ratnagiri, with power to call for records of inferior Criminal Courts situted within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Mr. Asudasing Dalsing held the appointment, of Clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi sub. pro tem, from 20th Aug. to 4th Oct 1886, both days inclusive.

Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Broach, is appointed in the place of the Collr of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in the preparation and making of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Surat, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, second class Subordinate Judge of Erandol, in the Khandesh Dist, has been allowed leave without allowances for one year from the 3rd inst.

Mr. Narayan Meghasham has been appointed to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satana, in the Nasik Dist, vice Mr. Vinayak Narsingh, retired.

Mr. Pundlik Narayan is appointed to officiate as Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi, in the Kanara Dist, during the absence of Mr. Gopi Mahableshwar Bhat, or until further orders.

Asam Gaorishankar Harjivan Vyas, LL.C.E., Actg Head Karkun of taluka Kapadvanj, in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the district of Kaira.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. P. Symonds Magiste of the first class in the district of Poona.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to confirm the following appointments which were made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Fox on leave without pay, on the 19th and 20th Dec. 1886:—Mr. G. H. Farran as sub pro tem. Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master; and Mr. A. K. Oliver as sub pro tem. Assist. Commissioner and Taxing Master.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Mohanlal Ranchordas Javeri has been granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Vety Surgn T. Pottinger is appointed Lecturer on Verterinary subjects in the College of Science, Poona.

Messrs. S. K. Bodda and R. B. Karandikar, B A, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Dharwar Sub-Divn, on the 25th Dec. 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sayad Muruddin Khan, C S, is allowed an extension for four months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him under Govt Notification No. 7399, dated 18th Oct. 1886.

Mr W W Loch, C S, Actg Collr of Khandesh, is allowed furlough for nine months from such date in March 1887 as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J H Grant, C S, Collr of Bombay and Supt of Stamps and Stationery, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days from 4th Feb 1887 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. McL Campbell, CS, to act as Collr of Bombay and Supt of Stamps and Stationery, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr J H Grant, CS, or till further orders.

Mr C G Blathwayt, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fourteen days from 1st March 1887, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W F Sinclair, C S, to act as Collr and Magiste of the district of Kolaba, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Kolaba, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr A Keyser, C S, or till further orders.


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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BARLOW—January 24, at the Delhi Bank, Delhi, the wife of Robert Barlow, of a son.

MACLEOD—January 23, at Benipore Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of N N MacLeod, of a son.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.


MR. GOSCHEN'S defeat at Liverpool is a disappointment to the Ministry, and an incident which the nation at large would have some reason to regret if it entailed his prolonged absence from the House of Commons. He and his friends will doubtless find their consolation in the fact that the Gladstonian majority has been reduced from a hundred and seventy on a small poll to one of eleven on a much larger, or, in other words, that although the Gladstonian vote has increased by three hundred and two since the General Election, on the Unionist side there has been an increase of four hundred and sixty-one votes. The Ministerialists, however, must have counted upon a much larger defection from the Liberal ranks than these figures indicate. They looked, no doubt, for a full polling of the Conservative vote in Mr. Goschen's favour. This amounted last July to 2,750 votes. They looked besides for a large defection of Liberals who, having no longer a personal influence like that of Mr. Duncan, the late Member, to win them over to the side of Gladstonian Liberalism, might now be expected to vote readily for a candidate who was supposed to have such strong claims upon business men as Mr. Goschen. For the Exchange ward which has rejected the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the great business ward—it is "the City" of Liverpool, and a constituency to which Mr. Goschen, if he had not been a little unsound upon a question in which shipping people were interested, might have been expected to appeal with confidence. When the "City" of the second commercial town in England rejects the Chancellor of the Exchequer the rebuff is mortifying to him and to the party with whom he is associated. Doubtless the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find a constituency capable of appreciating the honour of being represented by him. There are half-a-dozen Conservative seats which could be put at his disposal to-morrow. But there would have been all the difference in the world between Mr. Goschen's election under such circumstances, and his capture of a Gladstonian seat in Liverpool. This latter would have been a Unionist demonstration, grateful to the Ministry at a time when they are much in need of a proof of public confidence in Unionist principles. They have been denied it, and though they are not a vote the poorer for their defeat it is a disappointment which they cannot help feeling.

THE Bombay Administration Report, though as usual a formidable volume, and not by any means to be included amongst the light literature of the day, does not fall under the condemnation passed by the liveliest yet most serious of philosophers upon books of the "dry-as-dust" species. By a careful avoidance of the statistical tables and the semi-statistical abstracts in which it abounds it is possible to catch in its pages here and there a glimpse a the life and manners of the people over whose interest the Bombay Government watches and to detect the signs of progress, or otherwise, which the most elaborate tables would only obscure. It is in the chapter which deals with the relations between the Tributary States and the Government of Bombay that these side views are most plentifully presented. If for instance we go almost as far north as the limits of the Presidency extend, to distant Khairpur in Sind, we find a State as backward in most respects as any that have political relations with the British Government, yet presenting no small interest to a student of the history of institutions. The Chief, Mir Ali Murad, who was born in Waterloo year, governs the sandy desert of Khairpore in truly patriarchal fashion. He and his sons are the dispenser of the law, and he is the sole Court of Appeal. The administrative connection between the Ameer's family and the State is equally close. The Ameer's sons hold the greater part of the territory in jaghir, and thus the government of the State mainly resolves itself into a careful supervision of a group of jaghirs. Obviously an administration so conducted must be of the loosest, and indeed the report speaks of it as being of a patriarchal character. This is explained in another paragraph which informs us that each thanadar is independent and does what appears to him best, subject only to the general supervision of the jaghirdar in whose jaghir he may be serving. Let not the scientific administration of the Paramount Power mock the humble irregularities of this primitive State. We could show them a more excellent way, but we could never be sure that they would walk in it, or if they did walk that they could walk well. Besides, Khairpur is a cherished survival of the rule of the Ameers of Sind, the independence which the Ameer retains being the reward which Sir Charles Napier confirmed to him for standing out from the Talpur Ameers.

It is not possible to find elsewhere in the Presidency anything so closely approaching the ideal of patriarchal government as this. But wherever we see the feudal system of the East in operation, even in States much larger than that of Kairpur, it tends to an independence of the central authority which, unless checked by a strong hand, developes into a local autonomy not far short of anarchy. Thus in the State of Idar, where the relations between the Chief and the large landholders under him resemble those of a king in the Middle Ages to his barons, many of the Sirdars exercise independent jurisdiction on their estates, to the great detriment, the report says, of the police administrators of the superior lord. Complications of this kind constitute some of the chief difficulties in the administration of Kathiawar. The minute sub-division of its territory may be inferred from the fact that a province of twenty thousand square miles area, and a population of above two millions and a quarter, is divided amongst nearly two hundred chiefs, each of them with some power of jurisdiction. The writer of the report dwells upon the various and intricate land tenures, the petty jealousies of the different States, the frequent domestic quarrels within the families of the Chiefs, and the wild and reckless character of a large part of the population, as elements which retard the work of reform. "At present," he adds, "the province presents a curious picture. A railway traverses a country infested by outlaws whose existence would be more appropriate to the dark ages, and stories of reckless bloodshed and unpunished crime that would be deemed inordinate in the wilds of Tartary are carefully entered in the latest of printed criminal returns of the nineteenth century." The picture will bear reproducing in the report of the current year, and we fear that there will be no need to tone down its colours. The recent murderous attack upon Mr. Anderson in the neighbourhood of Rajkot would not have been out of place in "the wilds of Tartary." But besides irregularities arising from conflict of jurisdiction and disorders which occur in defiance of all jurisdiction, there are strange episodes in the history of some of the smaller States to which the author of comic opera may some day turn when the humours of European court life have been exhausted. Look, for instance, at the short paragraph which is devoted to chronicling the history of the State of Pol, in the Mahi Kantha Agency, during the year. Here, again, we must be dealing with a State whose administrative organism cannot be very finely wrought, for we read of it "the Chief of Pol secluded himself in a frontier hill village during the year. Access to this village is most difficult. The State is badly administered." But why should not an Achilles, even though he hail from the Mahi Kantha, abide in his tent? In another of the small States in this Agency there has been a court comedy of a kind not altogether unfamiliar in India. Of Mansa it is reported: "The Chief died during the year. An unsuccessful attempt was made to pass off a spurious child as heir." The report is laconic enough, but to people who know anything about the back stair influences at work in some of the petty native States, it tells an interesting tale.

Dacoity, as we have seen, fills an only too prominent part in the history of many of the States. When we read that nearly half the police force of a first class State like Cambay were stationed during part of the year on the Eastern frontier to prevent the entry of the Kathiawar outlaw Mowar Sadhwani, we get some idea of the burden that people of this class impose, not only upon the States upon whose territory they commit depredations, but upon those who have not yet made their acquaintance. Justice was vindicated in the capture of this supremely troublesome marauder during the year, but the institution in which he was so conspicuous still flourishes in Kathiawar and other territories. Ninety-nine dacoities in Kathiawar is an abundant record for the year. In these affrays property worth a lakh-and-a-quarter was destroyed or stolen, nineteen persons were killed, eighteen were carried off as hostages, and ninety-three wounded. And although more than seven hundred people are reported to have been concerned in these outrages, only forty-seven were captured and convicted. There must be either much sympathy with cr

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## DEFEAT OF MR. GOSCHEN.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The following is the result of the polling for the election of a representative of the Exchange Division of Liverpool, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. D. Duncan (Gladstonain Liberal):—

Mr. Ralph Neville (Gladstonian Liberal) .....3,222
Rt. Hon. George Goschen (Unionist Liberal) ..3,211

A recount of the votes will take place to-morrow.

## EVACUATION OF TAMATAVE.

PARIS, JAN. 26.

Advices received from Madagascar state that the French troops have evacuated Tamatave in conformity with the Treaty of Peace of 17th December, 1885, between France and Madagascar.

## THE ITALIAN POSITION AT MASSOWAH.

ROME, JAN. 26.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Count de Robilant, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced that there was no need for the anxiety which was felt concerning the Abyssinian attack on Massowah, as the Italian position at that place was very strong, and no danger to the troops, who were holding it, was apparent.

## THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 26.

M. Zankoff has conferred with the Envoys of the Powers here, except Sir William White, who will receive him later on. The Envoys have advised M. Zankoff to come to an agreement with the other parties in Bulgaria.

## LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The Viceroy, in a speech, which he delivered yesterday, said:—"The criticism which I would desire to address to the managers and to the governing body of the fund is that they are a great deal too modest in their demands and in their requisitions. When I heard them simply talking of three more lakhs of a maximum of five lakhs as the utmost to which they dare aspire, I could not help thinking that it would have been more becoming the occasion, much more appropriate to the cause which they are so nobly advocating, and much more respectful to the constituencies to which they are authorized to appeal that they should have talked of 50 lakhs. When we remember on the one hand what is the task that they have set themselves, the way in which they are bringing health and light and happiness into millions of Indian homes, and, on the other hand, as I myself have had an opportunity of observing, that from one end of India to the other every community in the land is full of sympathy with this movement, then I feel that if only they have the courage of their opinions and make a sufficiently peremptory and earnest appeal to their friends and admirers, they will obtain an infinitely larger sum than that to which their ambition seems at present restricted (Cheers.) No one knows better than myself the difficulty of obtaining money in India. It is one of those disagreeable problems which I have had to face under very disheartening circumstances, but let me tell the lady president of the fund that it will probably prove a far more graceful as well more successful method to throw herself on the generosity of the Indian people than, as I have been obliged to do, to resort to those mechanical means by which alone the Government coffers can be replenished." (Laughter and loud cheers.)

## THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 27.

A large and influential meeting of European and native gentlemen was held at the residence of Mr. Crowe, District Judge and Agent to the Sirdars of the Deccan. There were present:—General Solly-Flood, Mr. Arthur Crawford, Colonel LaTouche, Dr. Theodore Cook, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, Rao Saheb Natu, Rao Bahadur Viziramgam Mudliar, Rao Sahebs C. Mudliar, Kunte, Nurso, Ramchandra, and many others.

A preliminary public meeting was held in the Council Hall to discuss the arrangements for celebrating the Jubilee. Invitations were issued to the Sirdars, and the inhabitants of Poona were invited by public notification. It was decided to apply the surplus over expenses to illuminations, fireworks, and to establishing a Technical School at Poona as an auxiliary to the larger institute in Bombay.

General Solly-Flood, Colonel LaTouche, Messrs. Plunkett and Crowe volunteered to receive subscriptions for the Commemoration fund.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association held a meeting of the Sub-Committee last night, at which it was decided to postpone the celebration of the anniversary till the 16th February in conjunction with the Jubilee festivities. This is partly due to their being refused the use of the old Gymkhana ground, owing to the damage last year.

## THE CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

The Poona Cattle and Poultry Show will be held at the Mountain Battery lines, Wanowrie, instead of at Bamboords. The date is also postponed to the Jubilee days, in the hope that the Duke of Connaught, who is patron, will be able to attend.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSICK, JAN. 27.

A large public meeting was convened by the Municipality this evening in the Municipal Hall, and presided over by Rao Bahadoor Lalshankur Oomiashunker, to consider the best way to celebrate the Jubilee.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously and with great enthusiasm:—To present an address, to have illumination and fireworks, to hold a show of industrial articles of this district, to distribute food and clothes to the infirm, to give a treat to school children, and commemorate the happy event permanently by constructing a bridge across the Godavari, giving it the name of "Victoria Bridge," and by opening an additional girls' school and scholarship for promoting Sanscrit study. An influential Committee is appointed to assist the Municipality to carry out the object of the meeting.

## THE THEEBAW TSABWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

The Theebaw Tsabwa arrived at Mandalay today in royal state, with numerous attendants. The 7th Bengal Cavalry furnished an escort under Captain Merewether.

## THE MANDAI PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 27.

The Mandai prosecution was continued to-day. Five more witnesses were examined. One proved having paid the Municipality for using the Mandai on the occasion of a marriage feast. Many more witnesses remain.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow. The case is exciting great interest among the natives of the city.

## MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 27.

In the Madras races to-day, in the Dealers' Stakes for walers, Mr. Ross' Julius was first.

In the Mofussil Stakes for ponies, Mr. Gordon's Polestar was first, Mr. Hinde's The Star second.

In the Desert Stakes for arabs and country-breds, Mr. Rennie's Rob Roy was first, Mr. Westropp's Luatte second.

The Gymkhana Plate was a walk over.

In the Handicap Steeplechase Mr. Morgan's Friendless was first.

In the little Go Chase for ponies, the Maharajah Vizianagram's Larry O'Gaff was first.

## PRINCE FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA.

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia arrived here from Calcutta to-day as the guest of the Governor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 21st instant, arrived here at 7 a.m., to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Husara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Italian Mail steamer Domenico Balduino, which left Bombay for Genoa on the 20th instant at 5 p.m., arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived here at 10 a.m., to-day.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera ..... | 4 |
| The Manchester market has been quiet. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 71¼ |
| 4½ per cent. " ..... | 74 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account..... | 100⅛ |
| 2½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 100⅛ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes..... | 109 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 47 1-16 |
| Arrival—Hypatia. | |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
CUTHALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes Mozambique morning Saturday 9th.

## THE BAROMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 26.

10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 72·3

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 69·7
10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 74·1
2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 77·4
6 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 77·4

It will be remembered that about the middle of last year a Volunteer Athletics movement was set on foot for the purpose of stimulating volunteering and athletics, and for encouraging Volunteers to acquire a more intimate knowledge of the use of military weapons. The first assault-at-arms organised by the Volunteer Athletics Committee was, owing to unforeseen and unavoidable reasons, restricted to a very small circle of Volunteers. We are glad however to see that the movement, even under adverse circumstances, succeeded so well as to leave balance of Rs. 656 in hand after paying all expenses, and that it has now grown to dimensions so large as to embrace all the Volunteer regiments in the Bombay Presidency. The original committee have added to their numbers, and now under the name of the "General Committee for holding Volunteer Tournaments," all the officers, color-sergeants and five volunteers from each Volunteer regiment in the Bombay Presidency are included. There is to be a meeting of this committee to-day, at which Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote C.B., has kindly consented to preside, and the patronage of H. E. Lord Reay, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief has been asked. A "Jubilee Tournament" is being also set on foot, and is to be thrown open to the British Army and Navy, both Europeans and natives, and to the officers and men of the Bombay Police, at which every sort of display at army and athletics will be introduced.

AMONG the principal witnesses examined by the Public Service Commission yesterday, was Mr. A. K. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, who gave it as his decisive opinion that natives, being inferior in moral and intellectual qualities to Europeans, the competitive examination in England for the Covenanted Service should be open to Europeans only. It would, he said, be a hazardous experiment; at all events for the present, to advance a native to the position of Collector of a District, or Commissioner of a Division. When Sir Charles Aitchison put to the witness that his proposal regarding an exclusive Service for Europeans could not be entertained without first procuring a repeal of the Statutes, he replied that in that case the best thing to do was to maintain the existing arrangements by which the Covenanted Service had been practically closed to natives. In regard to the Uncovenanted Service the witness was of opinion that the claims of the Europeans and Eurasians in the Service should not be allowed to yield to the claims of pure natives on the sentimental ground that they were the children of the soil. Revd. J. Mayer, Rector of St. Xavier's Institute, thought it would, on the whole, be better to have the examination for admission to the Covenanted Service in England only, as boys cannot be very well prepared for it here. They needed contact with Western civilization. For a number of reasons, he did not generally find Eurasians do very well in their studies. Another witness was Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, who was of opinion that the competitive examination should be held in England only, as the superior moral and intellectual training, which could be had in that country, would secure for the Government the best and most efficient class of servants possible. He was, however, in favour of increasing the limit of age, so as to place some facility in the way of Indian candidates. On the other hand, Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit and Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, agreeing with the bulk of the native witnesses who have appeared before the Commission, advocated the holding of simultaneous examinations in this country and in England. Mr. Javerilal observed, with respect to the Uncovenanted Service that natives of pure descent preponderated only in offices to which eligibility is established by competition, such as the subordinate judicial and revenue services. But in those branches of the service where appointments were made by recommendation and patronage, Europeans largely preponderated, and some of them enjoyed very good salaries.

SEVERAL of the Bombay Civilians are going on furlough or privilege leave. Mr. J. H. Grant goes on privilege leave for two months and ten days from the 4th proximo. Mr. J. McLeod Campbell will act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery during his absence. Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., Acting Collector of Khandesh, takes nine months' furlough in March. Mr. C. G. Blathwayte has been allowed privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, and Sayad Nuruddin Khan an extension for four months of the sick leave granted to him in October.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Pogacar to be Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Franz Stockingers; and of Mr. Thomas L. F. Beaumont to be Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee, in succession to Mr. Max Denso.

THE tenure of the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Factories held by Captain S. G. D. Smith, R.A., has been extended to the 31st May 1890.

THE Rev. A. W. Baynham, B.A., having completed ten years' service, has been promoted to the grade of senior chaplain.

VETERINARY SURGEON T. POTTINGER has been appointed lecturer on Veterinary subjects in the College of Science, Poona.

MR. W. F. SINCLAIR, C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kolaba, during the absence of Mr. Keyser.

SURGEON K. S. NARIMAN has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, and Superintendent of the Surat Jail, during the absence of Surgeon Major S. O'B. Banks.

A NUMBER of promotions have been made in the Engineering establishment, Public Works Department, consequent upon the retirement of Colonel J. R. Maunsell. Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., Colonel A. T. Mander, R.E., Colonel W. M. Ducat, R.E., Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. J. G. Single, Mr. S. Robsch, Rao Bahadur G. B. Tilak, Mr. W. L. D. L. Cameron, and Rao Saheb Parashram Krishna Chitale have all been advanced a step.

THERE was slight rain in the Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier districts during the week ending the 25th instant. In several districts standing crops were slightly damaged by blight and frost. Fever occurred in parts of eleven, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and small-pox in parts of four districts.

MR. RUNCHORDLAL CHOTALALL, President of the Amedabad Municipality, has published a statement showing the death-rate of each ward in the past year as compared with that of the preceding, as well as the average of the preceding five and ten years. It shows that there was a great improvement in 1886, the total number of deaths having decreased from 6,729 in 1885 to 4,473. The result is also good as compared with the average of the last five or ten years.

A GREAT demand for labour of all kinds was caused in Sind during the past official year by the opening of the works on the Sind-Peshin Railway and the military works now in progress on the frontier. In Karachi too the harbour extension works caused a brisk demand for unskilled labour, which was to some extent supplied by a large influx of Mekranis. The average daily wage of an unskilled labourer was 6 annas: in some of the districts as much as 8 annas was obtainable. "Skilled" labourers (who include goldsmiths, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, brass-workers, potters, tailors, carpenters, and artisans of every description) received from 8 annas to 1 rupee daily according to the nature of the employment. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labourers were considerably higher in Sind than in the rest of the Presidency. In the Presidency proper the wages of unskilled labourers were generally normal, i.e. they varied from 2 to 6 annas per day. In those districts where railway works were in progress the average rate obtainable was as much as 5 annas, while the harvesting of the excellent late crops caused a brisk demand for agricultural labour in March. Skilled labourers received from 8 annas to 1 rupee 4 annas daily.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS should have reached Mandalay from the Ruby Mines on Tuesday. Sir Charles Arbathnot and Staff landed at Rangoon on Saturday, and were to start up-country on Tuesday night.

A THOUSAND men are to be raised in the Bombay Presidency for service in the Burma police. The men will be recruited, it is understood, as follows:—400 from the Deccan and Concan, 400 from Central India and Guzerat, and 200 from Sind. Out of the three thousand recruits required in Upper India, eighteen hundred have been already secured, and men are coming in steadily.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND Co. will run a steamer every afternoon between Pangim and Marmagoa, starting at 3 and returning at 6 o'clock, so that passengers may catch the night steamer leaving Goa for Bombay. This will be a great convenience to the public, who, however, would appreciate it better if the train passing between Sonaulim and Marmagoa were timed so as to give passengers an opportunity of coming to Pangim by that day's steamer. According to the present arrangement, there will be only one passenger train leaving Marmagoa at 6-23 a.m., and arriving at Sonaulim (the furthest point) at 10-7. The return train will start at 2-39 p.m. and arrive at Marmagoa at 6-12 the same evening, only a little after the steamer has left the port for Pangim. If the return train could only be made to reach Marmagoa at 4 instead of at 6 o'clock, a whole day's delay might be saved to many a passenger proceeding to Bombay.

IRRIGATION works are, it appears, to be undertaken in Burma. The services of an Executive Engineer, a sub-Engineer, and a Supervisor, of the Irrigation Department in Madras, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for six months, for the purpose of carrying out irrigation surveys.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has declined to grant a further extension of service to Mr. W. H. Ryland, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, who is at present a member of the Public Service Commission. He will, therefore, have to retire on a pension in March next.

ORDERS have been issued by his Highness' Government for the trial of Aga Mirza Beg, formerly tutor to his Highness the Nizam, for causing the death of his coachman, by a Commission of which General Campbell, the Judge of the Suburban Court, is nominated President, and Sirdar Dilerud-Dowlah and Kadur Jung are members.

THERE appear to be some things in which experience goes for nought with the Hyderabad Government, some of whose recent proceedings have been so high-handed according to a statement which appears in the *Deccan Times*, as to bid fair to involve it in an unpleasant predicament: "It would appear that a certain nobleman of this State sometime ago assigned certain of his taluks as security for sums of money borrowed. The assignees were responsible for the repayment of the loans and held these taluks in trust until full liquidation. The Government, however, at the instance of the said nobleman, has taken possession of the taluks and handed them back to the owner, thus becoming responsible to the assignees for the debts still due on the security of the assignments. We should have thought that the case of Sultan Nawaz Jung would have made the Government cautious how it made itself directly or indirectly responsible for debts that concern not it in the least. A burnt child usually dreads the fire."

IT is proposed to commemorate the Jubilee in Patna by reviving the scheme of an industrial school which was first originated to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales. A lakh was subscribed by the Behar Chiefs for the purpose, to which Syed Lofali Khan added another lakh for the purchase of tools and machinery for use in the school. The money subscribed was advanced to the Municipality as a loan at three per cent. interest, and with this fund as a nucleus, it is proposed to place the school on a permanent and satisfactory footing.

THE appointment of Mr. Hardie, of the Bank of Bengal, to fill the vacancy in the India Council caused by the death of Mr. Bullen Smith, has given great satisfaction to Europeans in Calcutta, though it is less favourably regarded by the natives. The *Englishman*, in commenting on the appointment, says:—"Mr. Hardie is not merely the head of the greatest banking concern in India, and an acknowledged authority upon all questions of finance; he has a singularly wide and exact knowledge of the manifold phases of Indian trade and commerce, and he will be able to bring to the business of the Council a clear and logical mind, a matured judgment on the leading problems of the day, and the latest lights of Indian experience."

THE success of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, of Madras, has exceeded all expectations. Started only twelve months ago, the whole of the nine thousand shares of Rs. 100 each were rapidly subscribed, nearly half of them being placed at a premium of Rs. 2-8 each. The working capital now amounts to about sixteen lakhs, and the year's investments show a net profit equal to a trifle over 21 per cent. per annum. It has been decided to establish a branch of the Bank at Bangalore, and gradually to extend the operations of the Bank to other large towns in the Presidency.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of January 12 gives a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Endowments Committee. It appears that half at least of the members of the committee are anxious to name some of the funds of these Mahomedans endowments for the promotion of English education. In cases in which money has been left both for religious purposes and for education, it was proposed by the President, the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, to separate the educational from the religious portion of such endowments, the principle of division being that the surplus should be given to education after a sufficient provision for all religious objects had been made. Mr. Paul did not, he said, "see much advantage from the residence of idle students at mosques when they might be acquiring a useful education elsewhere." He was supported by Mr. Amir Ali, but was opposed by Nawab Abdul Latif Khan and the Hon'ble Abdul Jubber. The latter, whose opinion in such matters is by reason of his learning entitled to great weight, said "we should distinguish between our ideas of education and those with which pious founders made provision in endowment deeds. It was certain that the founders of former generations contemplated an education of a character different in essence from that given in our schools. He knew a case in which such a founder managing his own endowment, refused to support students if they learned Bengali. Men of the present day might found institutions for education of the modern type . . . . , but they should not interfere with the bequests of dead men. He had no objection to supervision of endowments, but opposed the diversion of funds from religious to English education."

THE Finance Committee having dissolved, the services of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, MA., LL.B., have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

YET another scare, it appears, has set in among the poorest citizens of Calcutta. Some ill-disposed person has circulated the rumour that the Sirkar requires a large number of human heads for the Jubilee celebration, and there is dismay in consequence among the low caste people, whose heads would be naturally the cheapest.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE BRODIE O'DONNELL, S.C., has been promoted on the completion of eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps.

COLONEL C. GRANT, Bombay Cavalry, retires from the service from this day on a pension of £622 per annum. Colonel Grant entered the army in 1857; Since July 10, 1883, he has officiated as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch.

COLONEL E. S. WALCOTT, C.B., Commissary General, has been granted leave out of Europe for one year.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. J. WILSON and Surgeon R. J. D. Hall have been brought on the strength of the forces in the Bombay Command.

LIEUTENANT M. J. SHEWAN, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

CAPTAIN J. S. KING has been appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapore Infantry, and *ex officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapore, during the absence of Captain W. B. Ferris.

THE selection of Colonel H. P. Hawkes, M.S.C., Commissary-General of Madras, to succeed Colonel Hunt, as Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, says the *Madras Mail*, is an admirable one, for not only is he the best man in India for the post, owing to his ability and varied experience, but the choice shows that the Supreme Government is able to recognise that a good man may occasionally hail from Madras. Colonel Hawkes is a first-rate executive officer, and as its administrative head the Madras Department has never known his equal. He writes well, takes a large view of things, is a good organiser, is straightforward, energetic, impartial, full of zeal for the public service, good-tempered, and considerate. He did very good service in Abyssinia and in Perak; and he spent nearly two years at Calcutta and Simla in compiling a book which is now the Commissariat text-book for all of India. He will leave Madras about the middle of March, and we believe he will be succeeded in Madras by Colonel J. C. Gunning, who entered the Commissariat Department in 1862, and was appointed Assistant Commissary-General in 1883.

THE following stations have been transferred from the Mhow to the Presidency Circle for medical administrative purposes, with effect from the 1st April 1887:—Deesa, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu, Surat, Bhuj, Rajkot, Baroda, Sadra, Dwarka.

## THE NASIK TRAGEDY.

GOVERNMENT has issued the following resolution respecting the case of running amok by a sepoy at Nasik:—

Letter from Mr W Woodward, District Magistrate of Nasik, No 5, dated 19th January, 1887—Reports for the information of Government the occurrence on Sunday (16th January) of an unhappy event in which he was a principal actor. States that early in the morning he was aroused by a peon informing him that a Musalman Police sepoy, after murdering his wife and his father and mother had come to the bungalow declaring he would only surrender to the Collector in person; that he at once got up, put on some clothes and went out with only a walking stick in his hand, but as the man was standing outside the compound with a drawn sword in his hand, he (Mr Woodward) reflected it would be better to arm himself, and so he took his double-barrel gun, loaded it with ball cartridges and advanced down the path towards the small gate of the compound; that, on seeing him, the sepoy sword in hand walked through the gate towards him; that he called out to the sepoy to throw down his sword, and he said he would not and advanced on him in a threatening attitude; that he then retired a few paces bidding him two or three times to throw down his sword, and telling him if he did not he (Mr. Woodward) would fire; that the sepoy advanced more rapidly with sword-arm raised towards him, and when he was about ten or twelve paces distant he (Mr. Woodward) fired, and that the man fell forward on his face and did not speak, but after one or two gasps died. Makes remarks and adds that the killed the man in self-defence and also in protection of those about him.

Telegram from the District Magistrate of Nasik, dated 23rd January, 1887, as follows:—

"Enquiry held by First Class Magistrate, Chandore. Verdict of jury, three appear killed by swords, their murderer by bullet shot."

RESOLUTION.—From Mr Woodward's account the Governor in Council is satisfied that he acted under painful necessity, and in the legitimate exercise of the right of private defence.

(Signed) A. SHEWAN,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

## TRAMWAYS IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* records with satisfaction the fact that the authorities in Calcutta have compelled the Tramway Company in that city to afford sufficient accommodation for passengers by providing sixteen inches of space for each passenger in their cars. Besides this convenience, the Ccompany have already commenced to run cars built on an improved design. They are said to be, in point of convenience, every thing that could be desired. But what a contrast do we witness in Bombay? The Bombay Tramway Company's cars, to say the least of them, are admittedly insufficient to provide accommodation for five persons, who are packed like sheep in one bench of the car. Dirtily clad, fat, odoriferous natives are packed up with, and to the loathing of, any respectable person in a narrow space which is barely sufficient for four persons. The evil is felt at its greatest in the hot season, and again in the monsoon, to the utter disgust of decent passengers. Complaints on the point are universal, and have been brought home to the consciousness of the management; but a deaf ear is always turned to them. It is strange that, unlike the case of Calcutta, the authorities in Bombay are not alive to such flagrant public inconvenience. Our contemporary hopes that the Bombay Tramway Company will follow in the wake of that of Calcutta, and will promptly provide sixteen inches of space at least for each passenger; or otherwise, the authorities should compel them to do so.

*Holloway's Pills* are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather suddenly gives place to chilly, drenching days. In fact, these Pills offer relief even if they fail of proving an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of digestion, circulation, and nervous tone; which occasionally oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the genial, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. These Pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of blood; which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

THE Public Service Commission re-met again at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, when the following members were present:—Sir Charles Aitchison, President, Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Crosthwaite, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, Mr. Rayland, Rao Bahadoor Luxmon Krishnajee Nulkar, and Mr. Dawkes, the Secretary. We give below a summary of the evidence given by the witnesses examined by the Commission:—

MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

Mr. Geary, who was examined on Wednesday said:—So far as my opportunities of observation have extended, the prevalent feeling is adverse to the Statutory system. I have never heard either European or native speak well of it. The ground upon which Europeans base their disapproval of the Statutory system is that it tends to introduce into the Covenanted Service natives for whose competency there is no adequate guarantee, such as is provided for English Civil Servants by the rigorous ordeal of competition. With the natives the grounds of objection are in great part the same. It is felt that in so far as there is a likelihood that men who owe their appointments to favouritism or personal influence may not prove as efficient as their colleagues, a stamp of inferiority may come to be affixed to native officials which would be humiliating, and in various ways practically disadvantageous to the native community. It is well understood that from the nature of the case, officials appointed under the Statutory system cannot and do not enjoy the same status as those who have proved their right to their appointments in open competition, and it is foreseen that Government will not have the same confidence in them, nor the same motives for rewarding and promoting them. They will of necessity occupy an inferior position to that of their colleagues who, under the new system, will be, and are evidently intended to be, Europeans without any admixture of Indians, the doors being practically closed against Indian competitors in England by the lowering of the age from 21 to 19 years in 1876. The natives can scarcely be blamed for believing that the age was lowered purposely to exclude them from the competitive examinations. Lord Lytton, while hinting that a law prohibiting natives of India from competing in England would be the only complete remedy for the risk of natives entering on that side instead of depending upon the Statutory door he was about to open to them on the basis in the Provisions of an Act passed in 1870, informed the Secretary of State that "the recent reduction of the standard of age will practically render the matter one of unusual difficulty," and as "the proposed legislation would be of an apparently illiberal character, we content ourselves with recommending the point [the 'completeness' of a legislative prohibition] to your Lordship's consideration without making it an indispensable condition of our scheme." That the lowering of the age, whatever was the intention, has had the effect foreseen and predicted. It has closed that avenue to the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. The substituted Statutory Service, as was also foreseen, has been discredited from the beginning, and it is not likely to be rehabilitated. The feeling is against both the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter C, section VI, and the rules framed thereunder. Section VI. of the Statute, had for its objects "that additional facility should be given for the employment of natives of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service of her Majesty in India." It gave power to appoint natives of India to positions in the Civil Service of India. The object was apparently to enable the Government to promote efficient officers from the Uncovenanted Service to higher positions in the Civil Service. But the Act remained a dead letter until it was utilised as sanction for the rules constituting the Statutory Civil Service, not for "men of proved merit and ability," but for aspirants of good family who might be able to recommend themselves to the good offices of the authorities in India. The objection applies then equally to the Statute and to the rules which were framed upon it, as both combined had become instrumental in excluding natives from entering the Civil Service on a footing of equality with Europeans. No doubt there is a general desire amongst natives of India to be admitted on terms of equality to the Covenanted Civil Service, the most distinguished service to which they can aspire. Excluded from the military and the political careers, they naturally fix their ambition upon the most distinguished service, which has been declared repeatedly and by the highest authorities, to be open to them, without restriction of race, religion, or colour. The admission of individual natives into the Covenanted Service under the provisions of Section 33 Vic., would not satisfy the natural and legitimate craving for employment giving distinction and power which is afforded in the Covenanted Service, and still less would such appointments as those contemplated when the rules framed under that section by Lord Lytton's Government were devised. For, in neither case could the recipient of the honour obtained claim that he had acquired it by his own parts and qualities, in competition with the bulk of his colleagues. The only amendment which I would suggest in section VI. of the Statute is one which would confine it to what I conceive to be the true purpose which those who framed it had in their minds, namely, to give to the Government of India the right to reward eminent service to the State by high office in any department of the Public Service. The Act 24-25 Vic., chap. 54, sections 3 and 4, had indeed already given the Government of India the same right. The definition of natives of India ought to include persons born and domiciled in India, without any necessity for establishing whether their parents were temporarily or permanently settled in the country. The rules framed under the Statute accentuate the disadvantages of the Statutory system as compared with that of open competition. If the Statutory system is to be maintained, the rules should be modified so as to make the conditions of entering the Service, as nearly as possible, the same as those which prevail in England. But the objection is broadly to the system as a whole, and the desire is that it should be abolished. The abolition would not necessarily preclude the retention by the Government of the right to nominate in special cases members of communities which might be quite unrepresented in the Service, if the Government did not take account of their special requirements. Statutory Civilians are not considered to be on equality with other Civilians, for it is known, that they have not won their position *vi et armis*; but were content to accept it as a concession to family claims, or indirect influence. It is very difficult to say whether the public view recognises a difference in the status of Statutory Civilians and that of Uncovenanted officers. I am inclined to think that the public give credit to the Statutory Civilians for great influence and some luck. I cannot imagine that the Statutory system can be made acceptable to influential sections of native societies. It conflicts with all their ideas of what they really want, namely, to rehabilitate themselves by having the right accorded of entering the higher Service on an equality with all other competitors. They understand very well that for a long time to come there must be a predominance of the European element in that Service, but on that very account it is of greater moment to them that those of their body who represent them in the work of public administration are not of inferior status. A period of probation will not affect to any appreciable extent the views of the influential natives in regard to the system, for it is not likely that the probation would be regarded by the Government itself as an equivalent for the superior training undergone by competitors in England. Nomination with or without probation is not, I think, likely to procure the best men, though occasionally, no doubt, very good men may be procured in that way. Favouritism, personal influence, want of knowledge of the various qualifications of other candidates must in many, if not in most, instances be among the motives for giving a nomination, when from the very nature of the circumstances surrounding high officials in this country, individual knowledge of the character and capabilities of the young men of native families must be very rare indeed. All the information, or at least a good part of it, must be second-hand, and much of it interested. Experience has not shown anywhere that nomination as a system secures well-qualified officers. It has come to be regarded universally as another name for favouritism and jobbery. It has been abandoned in England, where it so long flourished in spite of the unmerciful invectives that were poured upon it. England shrank from the prospect of the wholesale corruption which must have resulted if the patronage of India was transferred to the Ministers of the Crown, and it was resolved, when it became necessary to take it out of the discreet hands of the East India Company, to institute the competitive system as the best guarantee against nepotism and jobbery. If this was necessary in England, where public opinion is so alert, and so powerful, how can that system which was deemed too dangerous for British morality, be expected to work in simplicity and truth in India? It is very desirable that the Government should possess the power of promptly rewarding proved merit and ability wherever they exist, but the Statutory system need not be maintained for this exceptional purpose. A limited competition amongst persons nominated by the local Governments and by the Universities would, of course, be an improvement on the present system, but even then, the Statutory Civilians could not hope to stand on the same footing with their English compeers. The native community would certainly approve of a system of open competition in India for the Civil Service, but not for the Statutory Service which is condemned by the relatively inferior status. The competition should be in each province, to make the trial easier to the provinces which are not so favoured by general culture as others. If the competitions were all held in Calcutta, doubtless the Bengali would sweep the board, but he would not stand the same chance against a Maratha Brahman in Poona, or a Parsi in Bombay. But one central examination would undoubtedly have greater prestige and would more easily be kept at the English level. The three tests as to age, intellectual capacity, moral, social and physical fitness, should be similar to the tests applied in the case of competitors in England. It would be better, as an educational measure to send the candidates to England rather than to establish a Civil Service College in India, where they would only meet one another and would not be in contact with Western civilisation. If the candidates be selected in India, they ought to be encouraged to visit England to increase their qualifications for the Service. The form that encouragement should take could best be settled after consulting those most directly concerned. Contributions towards expenses, in inverse proportion to the means of the recipients, would probably be the most satisfactory. The probationer would enjoy his pilgrimage with a better conscience if he knew that he himself contributed to its cost, which should under no circumstances be permitted to be onerous. I am in favour of establishing scholarships tenable in England by natives of India, to enable them to qualify for the Civil Service. The Government, having accepted the principle that one sixth of the Civil Service appointments are to be given to natives, can have no difficulty in the appropriation of a certain number of posts amongst that proportion of successful competitors. If the Government do not desire more than one-sixth to enter the Service, they must make their intentions understood. No one anticipates that more than a sixth will enter by the examination in England. The lowering of the age of candidates to 19 years has very effectually closed the door against them altogether, and even if it be raised again to 21, the influx of candidates will be still restricted by other considerations. A higher scale of salary ought to be allowed at all events for a certain period, say three or five years, to those who have undergone the cost of a protracted residence in England to qualify themselves for the service of the State, but not if the Government has already contributed largely to the cost of their training. The offer of a residence and an allowance in England at a University for two years to enable the candidates to qualify for the Statutory Service, would no doubt tempt many to go to England. But it would not cost more to enable them to go to England for the purpose of submitting to the test of a competitive examination there, so that they might on their return to India be the best servants of that race which Government could procure. If the system of examination in England be revised, so that the natives might avail themselves of it to the necessary extent, the supposed necessity for the Statutory system would, of course, be at an end. I see no reason why such a revision could not be made, the first and most necessary being the restoration of the standard of age to 21. As matters stand now, examination in England is not looked upon by the interested classes in India as anything but a delusion. They consider that the age has been fixed at a point which renders it impossible for Indian boys, who have to learn English as a foreign language before they learn anything else, to compete with those who have known that language from infancy. Further, there is the difficulty of sending youths of 17 to so distant a country as England, away from the customs, the language, the religion, and the climate in which they have been reared and leaving them to find their way without guidance or protection. When the age was fixed at 23, this objection had no such force as it has now, and even at 21, the earlier maturity of the Oriental would enable him to make good his footing and escape perils which might prove insurmount to obtained by a price too heavy to be paid with impunity. If the standard of age be raised and a greater approach to equality be attained between the marks for Oriental classic languages and those for Greek and Latin, competition will not be so severe as to be deterrent to Indian candidates. The Government having laid it down as a rule that one-sixth of the Covenanted appointments should be held by natives, we may take it for granted that that concession will not be withdrawn. I do not discuss the wisdom or the unwisdom of that determination. The question now is whether we shall compel the natives, who are to possess one-sixth of the most important administrative positions in the country, to enter the gate by which their colleagues entered, or by another door of more easy, but less dign

State and the public with the services of men whose training and education have been effected in the best school and workshop of these modern times, namely, in England. To obtain such a result in certain paths of civilisation, Imperial Rome sent her youths to Athens, to learn philosophy, literature and art. In the same spirit India should send to England those of her sons who are to associate with Englishmen in the administration of the country, and in the development of its resources. If, however, it be not found possible to give all the native members of the bureaucracy this valuable preparation for their great duties, in that case an open competition in India would be the one most useful, and easily obtained. An open competitive examination in India will not, I think, deter the cadets of leading families from any desire which they now may possess of entering the Civil Service. Neither in India nor elsewhere do leading families set much store on any career but that of arms or of the political arena. When the portals of these are closed, great families everywhere show a tendency to resign themselves to the loss of their influence and allow the work of the world around them to be done by other men. The inhabitants of a province in which education is very backward may find it to their advantage to have their affairs administered for a time by well instructed men from neighbouring provinces. A system of provincial examination would perhaps in some respects be preferable to one for the whole of India, but the multiplication of examinations is not desirable in itself. Under a system of open competition in India, I think that, for some time at least, the successful candidates would be considered to hold a position inferior to that of persons who had entered the service through the channel of open competition in England. The allotment of fixed proportions of the Covenanted appointments to competitions in England and in India, both alike being open to English and native candidates, would also, I am inclined to think, place the competitors in India at a disadvantage with their rivals from England. For open competition in India the age should be fixed within the limits of 21 and 23. The candidate should be required to possess the educational attainments and the vouchers of moral, social, and physical fitness at present required from candidates for the competitive Service. I think that seeing that the State in its own interest desires to encourage its future servants to enter on their career by proceeding to England, it ought to make a proportional increase in regard to pay, &c., for a fixed period, say five or seven years, after which the same services should receive the same remuneration, where other things are equal; but not where the State has provided funds for the education. Successful candidates in India should go to England for two years for special study. Deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service would enter the Covenanted Service under the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 54 and the 6th section of the Act 33rd Victoria, already referred to. Persons so appointed should pass through a period of probation before final confirmation. No provision need be made that I can see for promoting Uncovenanted servants to the higher Covenanted offices without requiring them to pass through the lower grades. Nor need special provision be made for promotion of European members of the Uncovenanted to the Covenanted Service. The principle is clear, that the Uncovenanted Service, equally with the Convenanted Service, should be open to all natural born subjects of her Majesty who possess the required qualifications. The Uncovenanted Service is closed, as matters are at present, against European subjects of her Majesty, because all the higher services being practically closed against natives of India, it is necessary to secure them from undue competition in Uncovenanted posts. That is the only justification that can be adduced, and it may be accepted as sufficient under existing circumstances. The question how far the system of education in the higher schools and colleges in India is well adapted for training young men for the public service is not more easy to answer than is another question—which is often asked—whether the existing system of education in English public schools and colleges is well adapted to secure the success of the pupils in the business of daily life. The schools and colleges of this country are the saplings and offshoots of those of England. What can be said with truth for both is that they are the best that past history and present circumstances have combined to produce. To suggest possible improvements either here or at home is needless; the improvements will be forthcoming when their necessity is recognized. Whether English schools and colleges at present supply an education of so high a standard as that which Lord Macaulay's committee in 1854 considered to be a necessary qualification for admission to the Civil Service, namely, the most liberal and the most finished education to be procured in England, is a question to which I scarcely venture to formulate an answer. If England be content with something short of perfection in such matters, India must consent to be the same. With reference to the enquiry whether the Indian schools at present develop the force of character and other qualites required for English administration, I frankly say that I do not think they do. But they develop intelligence, and an independence of mind which form a good basis for force of character when circumstances arise to call it forth. This is what English schools do, and are expected to do. It is only in a figure of speech that Waterloo was won in the Eton cricket ground. The qualities which made Wellington's heroes famous in history were developed after they had left school, soundly flogged, and sick at heart of Latin verse. The native community is now accustomed to regard with unconcern a voyage to England, made on any reasonable excuse. Offenders are readmitted to caste on payment of a small fine. I have never heard that a residence in England has entailed loss of social position in India; on the contrary, the man who has travelled far is considered to be rather a superior and distinguished person, who knows more than his fellows. In this Presidency, so far as I have seen, the voyage to Europe or Zanzibar does not in any way put a man out of touch and sympathy with his countrymen. The requirement of a temporary residence in England as a condition, attendant on appointment to Government service would not, I am certain, have the effect of excluding any considerable or important section of the native community. There is no obligation to provide Covenanted posts for natives who are unable, or unwilling from religious motives to go to England, nor is it necessary to make any special provision to give Covenanted posts to capable members of the professional classes, who are, if they be capable, otherwise provided for. Neither does it seem advisable to reserve many such posts for members of high families, for there will not be many such aspirants. One or two such appointments would be sufficient for the five years of any one Viceroyalty. It does not seem necessary either, to reserve Covenanted posts for good service in other departments without preliminary examination or competition. There would not be any harm in allowing an Uncovenanted officer who deserved promotion into the Covenanted Service to pass his examination in English proficiency during a period of probation. It does not seem to me a matter of concern to natives whether the officials in a particular province bear a certain relation to the number of two classes, such as Hindus and Mahomedans. It is of comparative indifference to them, who represents the Sirkar, provided he be not personally obnoxious to them. The Indian is accustomed to see ruler and ruled adoring different deities, and guided by different rituals, and he has acquired a habit of tolerance for which he does not get sufficient credit among Europeans. The suggestion to reduce the Covenanted Civil Service to a fixed number of Europeans admitted by competition in England, some appointments taken from that Service being filled by natives of India only, seems to be a proposal involving a departure from every sound principle of administration. Nothing could result from it, but a settled rancour between the two severed parts of the service. The natives would see very clearly, and feel very keenly, that they were excluded from one-half of the Civil Service, and they would not be in the least mollified by the monopoly of the other. I am asked how the native community would regard a proposal (1) that the Covenanted Service be reduced to a fixed number of appointments to be filled by competition in England to which natives and Europeans would alike be admitted, and (2) the appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service to be filled by appointment in India, both natives and Europeans being eligible. The native community would see at once in such a proposal the probability that (1) the competition in England would let pass very few natives and a good many Englishmen, and that (2) the appointments in India would pass over the eligible natives and find the eligible Europeans. As I have intimated with regard to the two proposals just suggested, that neither of those schemes is likely to commend itself to native opinion in India, it seems scarcely necessary that I should go at any length into the questions which follow with regard to the proposals for combining the higher appointments of the Uncovenanted Service with the appointments taken from the Covenanted Service, so as to form an enlarged Civil Service to be recruited in India, they would see in it simply a contrivance for continuing their exclusion from the true ark of the Civil Service, while their grip on the Uncovenanted Service might possibly be loosened. There is still, however, another suggested plan of adjustment. First, a certain number of Covenanted appointments to be reserved for natives. Second, a certain proportion of that number to be filled by competition or by some other system in India. Third, the remainder to be filled by competition in England. Asked how the native community would regard that scheme, I affirm that they will see in it mainly this, that the competition in England will give to the English competitors all the prizes, and that the half-competition, half-appointment system in India will not give them what they desire principally to have, namely, an equality of status in the service with the Europeans, but they do not hope to obtain anything approaching an equality in the number of posts reserved for the Covenanted Service.

In answer to questions put to him by members of the Commission, Mr. Geary said: I have had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with native opinion on questions of administration, as well as of forming my own opinion as to their qualifications for posts in the administration of the country.

Mr. Ryland: Do you consider it a wise and necessary rule that no more than a sixth of the appointments should be reserved for natives?

A.—I do not think so. The one-sixth rule seems to have been fixed arbitrarily. If the restriction remains, it would be better to define what the Government are prepared to do—if the case should arise that more than a sixth should get into the service through competition in England, that is not likely; but it may happen. The nature of the competitive examination may perhaps of itself prevent any large influx of natives.

To the Hon. Mr. Quinton: Q.—In one of your answers you speak of England having shrunk from the prospect of corruption, as the probable result of nomination. Now do you mean to tell us that the Government of India is under the same temptations, as the heads of a political party might be in choosing men for the Statutory service?

No; I do not say that the individual members of the Government would yield to such a temptation; but that circumstanced as they are they would have to depend on the views of irresponsible people in coming to a decision on the merits of native aspirants to public appointments. That might lead to jobbery and corruption.

Q.—Do you think the Government in this country are unable to ascertain the qualifications of the candidates for nomination?

A.—I think they must necessarily get their information about unknown natives through natives with whom they are in contact. That system would probably work badly.

The President: You say the State might pay the passages of natives going to London to compete for service. Would you pay the passages of Europeans?

A.—No: For the advantages are in their hands already. I would not suggest a state contribution towards the expense of Indian candidates going to England, but for the suggestion that appeared to be implied in the question. To do this for those nominated to the Statutory Service, I would prefer giving the assistance to competitors. But the principal that the cost should be borne by those concerned is the sound one.

Mr. Quinton: You say that Rome sent young men to Athens to be educated?

A.—Not the Government of Rome. But it was the practice of wealthy people under the Empire, in order to secure the best education for young men. I recommend the natives of India to do the same. But the Government should leave it as far as possible to private initiative.

To Mr. Crosthwaite: I have known many natives of the educated class, and also others who do not speak English. The Mahomedans are a large, influential, and important section of the community in India. I understand that of late they are now taking practical measures to improve their general education.

Mr. Stewart: Have you any special preference for the one-sixth proportion?

A.—No. I do not understand the principle on which one-sixth was fixed upon.

The President: Would you have any proportion at all? Is it fixed number consistent with any principle?

A.—No: it is purely arbitrary. It would be sounder policy to let the numbers be settled by the result at the examinations.

To Mr. Crosthwaite: Q.—Why do you say if the required number of native candidates cannot be obtained in England, the best course is to have the examination in India?

A.—Since Government have apparently come to the conclusion that there should be a certain proportion, then in my opinion that would be the best course to adopt. But I do not approve of the hard and fast proportion, for it must often prove an embarrassment.

The President: It may force on the Government men they would rather not have, and sometimes they may lose a very good man?

A.—Yes; it will work that way at times.

Q.—Mr. Crosthwaite: What do you consider the object of Government—to get a certain proportion of natives at any cost, or to have the best men for the service?

A.—Of course, to obtain the best men.

Mr. Crosthwaite: Would you allow Europeans to compete in open competition in India?

A.—Yes, provided they were domiciled Europeans. It might be inconvenient to have English lads coming over from England to take their chance in the Indian competition.

Q.—You know that there are a number of Europeans in India who desire to get their sons into the Civil Service, and who cannot afford to send their sons to England for competition there?

A.—Yes, if they were born and domiciled in India, they ought to be eligible.

President: Your view is that the object should be to get the best men irrespective of race, fitness being the one qualification.

A.—Yes.

Mr. Crosthwaite: Who supplies the capital for the railways of India and for the Indian loans?

A.—It comes almost entirely from England.

Q.—Do you think the reduction in the European element forming the administration might shake its credit in the eyes of the capitalist public at home?

A.—The fear might be well or ill founded.

Q.—But ought not the feelings and interests of English capitalists to be considered in this matter?

A.—I presume they are included in the Imperial interests which are in the charge of the Government. Probably the Government would prefer to take its own line in regard to the organization of its services.

Q.—Would it not be injurious to India if it came to be believed that the administration was becoming deteriorated?

A.—No doubt that would be injurious to the credit of the Government.

Q.—Then ought not caution to be used in giving rise to apprehensions?

A.—The Government must use its best judgment; it cannot consider apprehensions in the minds of capitalists which do not exist in its own.

Q.—Has the native of India a prior claim to the Imperial Service? Does much of that claim depend entirely on their being subjects?

A.—If they were not subjects of the Queen, of course they would have no more claim for a post in the Administration than would Russians.

Q.—Have the inhabitants of one province a prior right to employment in that or any particular province; in the Punjab, for example, in regard to which a claim has been urged?

A.—No; the different provinces are subject to the Sovereign who is Empress of India.

Mr. Nulkar: Supposing that the efficiency of the Government is kept up, even after natives have been more largely admitted to the higher offices, do you think the capitalists of England would still entertain a sentimental objection to the character of the Government?

A.—I should say that capitalists would themselves form the best opinion they can regarding the safety of their investments. If the Government of the country is as effective and competent as before, they would not trouble themselves to enquire who were the persons that conducted it. So long as things went well, capitalists would have no objection to investing their money in India; they would judge by results rather than by anticipations.

Mr. Quinton: When the larger measure of self-government was given to the people, did the credit of municipalities suffer in any way?

A.—On the contrary it greatly improved, and Bombay is able to carry out works costing millions which were impossible before.

Q.—It is the same in Calcutta?

A.—Yes.

To Sir Charles Turner: Q.—Do you think that if the limit of age were raised to 23, and an open competition instituted in India for a number of higher appointments reserved for the purpose, do you think it would diminish the existing dissatisfaction?

A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—I see you insist on the point that natives must have equal status with Europeans, and are in favour of abolishing all race restrictions and making the distinction simply one of fitness?

A.—Quite so. I would have no statutory bar to the employment of natives in any post.

Q.—On what principle ought pay to be regulated in this country? Do you think we should consider the difference of race, or the market price of the article?

A.—No doubt the market price. The European is paid more than the native, because owing to the cost of living, and other causes, the State cannot purchase his services in the market at what will pay a native, who has not to meet such heavy expense. Still the scale for native pay should be fixed on an estimate which would provide for the dignity of the position he would have to fill, and would enable him to meet on a footing of equality European officers of the same grade, and would keep him above temptations arising from straitened circumstances.

Q.—You consider that the pay of a native ought to be sufficient to support becomingly the dignity of his office, and to keep him above temptations?

A.—Quite so.

Q.—Now can you tell us if the expense of living in the case of educated natives has considerably increased?

A.—I think that the cost of living has largely increased among them, even within my own experience. Their style of living, their houses, the better localities now sought by them, entail an expenditure quite beyond what was deemed sufficient a few years ago.

Mr. Stewart: So, are they not merely copying European manners, but also European ways of living?

A.—Yes the movement is very noticeable in Bombay.

Sir Charles Turner: I suppose as they increase in education and in knowledge of European ways their standard of living becomes higher?

A.—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner: It is what might have been expected, and is no ground for regret.

REV. J. MAYR, S.J.

Rev. Fr. Mayr, Rector of the St. Xaver's Institution, said he found the Eurasians rather backward in study. They found it very difficult to get prizes, though there were, of course, some exceptions. It seemed to the witness advisable to have the matriculation standard raised. The high schools, in order to retain their good name and renown, would then be forced to raise their own standard of education also. The great evil here was that boys wanted to pass their matriculation as soon as possible. He thought the abolition of age limit at this examination was a great mistake. He invariably found that boys who failed in a certain standard in his school were put in a higher standard in other schools. In his school there were Latin and Persian students in about equal numbers; but the Sanskrit students were not so many and were on the decrease.

Q.—Have you any idea of the number and class of candidates that would go in, if the competitive examination were held in India?

A.—The number of candidates would increase immensely, and as for their class they would be principally Parsees and Hindoos. What strikes me is that I have not found in parents any antipathy to sending their sons to England. But the question is only of money and of the risk that would have to be incurred in sending their sons for the examination in England. It is necessary for the student who wishes to enlarge his mind to go to England and spend some years there. It would improve his ideas and make them more of an European character. Looking merely to the efficiency of the public service, I should think that Indian lads should be required to go to England to appear at the competitive examination. My opinion is that boys cannot be sufficiently prepared here for the examination.

Q.—You say you do not find, on the whole, the Eurasians to be the first boys in the class. Is not that rather due to want of energy than to want of talent?

A.—There is also want of energy no doubt. In my opinion the fault lies mainly with their parents. They are too indulgent to their children. They cannot bear their children to cry; and then they allow their sons to change school if they are made to repeat a standard.

MR. SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT.

Mr. S. P. Pandit, M.A., Oriental Translator to Government, said:—When the natives of this country ask for fair play and nothing else, and regard it not honourable to enter by another door than that of open competition, held in such a manner as not to handicap them, the British Government, which has always ruled the Empire with a fair and just policy, cannot long refuse to grant the prayer. It would be fair and just not to grant this concession free from restriction or limit, as it is calculated to secure for the service of the State the fittest among her Majesty's English and Indian subjects who might desire to enter that service. But considering existing facts, and the expediency, and also the natural desire of England that Englishmen should predominate in the Indian service, the Government might make up its mind, considering all things, as to what proportion of the posts in its Civil Service shall be assigned to natives of India, and hold simultaneous examinations in the two countries to obtain candidates to fill up the apportioned posts. The present or rather a modified form of the present system of appointing Statutory Civilians might be utilized as a subsidiary system, to be used as there is need to do so. If the number of natives who enter through competition is equal to the appointments apportioned to natives of India, there is nothing more to do but to admit them along with their successful English fellow-competitors. If a smaller number of natives pass, then you might use the Statutory Service rules for the purpose of filling the difference between the number of appointments apportioned to natives and the number of successful candidates. If a large number of natives pass, then the difference between the number apportioned and the number passed should be rejected. There will be no injustice involved in this to the native community, because in years in which a smaller number of natives passed than the number of appointments apportioned, the difference was made up by the appointment of Statutory Civilians. I do not think there are any objections on political or administrative grounds to open competition in India. I have already referred to the only political objection I anticipate, viz., the objection that natives in course of time might enter the service in larger numbers than it is desirable or expedient to admit, and have suggested a remedy. I do not see what objection there can be on administrative grounds. If the suggested objections refer to the institutions under which natives are brought up from their childhood, I would reply that high education has such a very great liberalising effect that none of the imperfections in the native character are even likely to be brought into the Civilian in his administrative work. But to compensate any supposed imperfections there are many great advantages attending upon a large admixture of native element in the higher public service. The objections on administrative grounds to the Statutory Civil Service or to any other method than the open competition are much more numerous than those, if any, that apply to open competition in India. A part of the Covenanted Civil Service and all the Uncovenanted Service is freely opened to natives as it is to Europeans, having the qualifications to enter it, then the Uncovenanted Service ought to be freely open to Europeans, Eurasians, and natives. As a matter of fact the higher posts of the Uncovenanted Services are monopolized by Englishmen and Eurasians and can hardly be said to be open to natives, except in the revenue and the judicial subordinate Service. Not a few of the higher posts in the revenue subordinate service are occupied by Englishmen and Eurasians. The subordinate judicial service is not closed to those classes, only entrance to it is legally closed to all who are not properly qualified, and those classes do not qualify themselves for subordinate judgeships, which are given to men possessing high legal knowledge. As it is, the result of the force of character actually developed by our schools and colleges is happy and such as is highly desirable. As much of the English force of character as is good for natives is imparted without destroying any of the good qualities that belong to the native character. The people with whom public servants have to deal are natives and not Englishmen, and natives too in whom the English force of character has not been and is never likely to be developed. Native public servants, therefore, in whom such force of character is developed as is developed by our present schools and colleges, are better suited for public service in India than would be those in whom the institutions would develop the English force of character like English public schools and colleges. I should take the liberty of saying that it is questionable policy to try to get native Civil servants who are in force of character exactly like Englishmen. All that is desirable is to secure the best native talent, refined and humanized by the study of the best and noblest English literature and by contact with superior Englishmen, the best specimens of English gentlemen whom England can spare to teach Indian youths in India. The force of character developed in Indian youths under such a system is the best fitted to make, under English direction, as good native Civilians as it is good for India to have.

MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE.

Mr. S. S. Bengalee said:—It is undesirable in the interests of the country to maintain the Statutory Civil Service, because under whatever system of nomination which may be adopted it can only bring into the body of the Indian Civil Service men inferior in knowledge and abilities to those appointed by the present system of public competition in England. The existing mode of selecting members of the Civil Service by examination and competition in England should be kept up, with modification as to age in cases where the competitors are purely natives of India. It cannot be denied that these men have for many nearly every subject of their examination through the medium of a language which is not their mother-tongue—a fact which places them at a disadvantage as to the time required for their studies in comparison with English youths. It would therefore be a just concession to the native candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and a matter of fairness to the people of India, that the maximum age of native candidates for examination should be somewhat higher than that of their English brethren. If it be considered proper for the good of the service that the age of English candidates shall not be over 19 years, then in order not to place the natives candidates at a disadvantage in the examination, the age of the latter for the same purpose should be fixed at 21 years, and if the age of the former be fixed at 20 years then the latter should be permitted to attend the examination up to the age of 22 years, and so on.

In reply to questions Mr. Bengalee said he was in favour of having the examination in England only, because a training in that country was admirably calculated to develope the moral and mental qualities of the boys. By holding the competitive examination both in England and India we would have certainly more natives in the service. But it was by no means on that account that he was in favour of holding the examination in England only. He wanted it to be confined to that country, as he was sure the training received there would secure better men for the service.

MR. A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, said:—The principle that India should be governed by Englishmen should, in his opinion, be adhered to, as far as possible. The higher appointments in the administration should be filled by Englishmen, for he did not think that in the present day it would be politic or in any way in keeping with the fitness of things to advance a native to the position of Collector of a district or Commissioner of a division. He did not think the time would come for so hazardous an experiment to be attempted with any prospect of satisfaction, either to the rulers or the ruled, within the next fifty years. For these reasons, Mr. Shuttleworth contended that greater facilities than were now offered should not be given for the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. Under such arrangements as now existed, natives could compete at the examination in England, and consequently the door was open to them as well as to Englishmen, if they would only take proper advantage of the road leading to it. Europeans residing in this country sent their sons to England at a tender age to be educated for the reason that they considered—and it was a point beyond discussion—that a better education in intellectual and other respects was to be had in England than could be obtained out here. There was nothing to prevent natives from following the same plan. If the prize was worth wining it was worth striving for; and there was no doubt that a continual residence in England, in the society of English boys, would do more to fit the Indian youth for a successful career in public life in India than any training that a local Hailebury or other educational institution could give. The witness thought the Statutory Civil Service should be abolished, for it was in violation of the principle that India should be ruled by Englishmen; and further, the service did not find favour with the natives themselves. If it should be decided that appointment to the Covenanted Civil Service must be made in India from the Indian public, then a system of selection and nomination, subject to a competitive examination must be followed; for it was obvious to those who had served for any length of time among the people of this country, that a system of open competition could not be tolerated. Witness was confident that no plan of open competition could stand the touchstone of experience, despite all the care and attention the professors of the local Hailebury or other educational institutions might devote to mould the character of their pupils up to the English standard. There were Europeans and Eurasians in the Uncovenanted Service who had shown as high attributes as any native for advancement to higher grades of public life than their present sphere of promotion admitted, and the claims of such men should be considered on an equal footing with the claims of pure natives equally capable, and should not be shelved upon sentimental grounds, for example that "they are not the sons of the soil." If this distinction was looked into closely, it would be found that the Eurasian had just as much right to call himself a "son of the soil" as the Brahmin, the Musulman, and the Parsee had; and that all these races must yield place in being so considered to the Warli, the Thatkari, the Bheel, the Koli, and other aboriginal tribes of Western India. Witness was of opinion that there should be a junior Civil Service to be recruited in India without any distinction of colour, race nationality or creed. The recruitment for the higher service, which might then be called the Civil Service, should, as he had already stated, be in England only.

In his cross-examination the witness said the work of the Forest Department was extremely hard, and he did not think an ordinary native had the strength or the constitution to endure the work. He might say that during the last week he had been out in the sun from six in the morning till after midday, riding long distances, and doing much walking, and he did not think any ordinary native could undergo so much exertion. He was also of opinion that natives were quite inferior to Europeans in moral qualities. He would retain the present limit of age for admission into the Covenanted Service, because, among other reasons, it practically closed the door against natives.

Sir Charles Turner: Are there not many natives who can undergo a good deal of work in the sun?

Witness: Not the higher class of natives.

Sir Charles Turner: Highly educated natives are not wanting in honesty, I think?

Witness: I think they are wanting. I don't think they have the same moral tone as Englishmen have.

The President: I suppose you know that your scheme of excluding natives from the Covenanted Service cannot be carried out without repealing the Act of 1833?

Witness: Yes, I know.

The President: Is there any hope of Parliament repealing the Act?

Witness: That is the reason why I say the existing arrangement should continue.

MR. JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, Agent to H. H. the Rao of Cutch and one or two other native states, and member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Town Council said.—The prevailing feeling in the Bombay Presidency in regard to the Statutory System is one of dissatisfaction. It is not confined to the educated classes only, nor to the classes from which candidates for the public service are drawn, but extends to all classes, official as well as non-official, whose avocations bring them into contact with Statutory Civilians. The desire of natives for enrolment in a general service is becoming more and more keen with the progress of education and the diffusion of European civilization amongst them. The increasing number of young men whom the Universities in India annually send forth into the world naturally seek for a legitimate vent to their ambition in a larger share in the administration of their country. Another proof of the same desire is furnished by the yearly increasing number of natives going to England to qualify themselves for one profession or another, requiring special or technical education. The training they receive in England is well calculated on their return to India to raise their aspirations for higher employment in their native land. I do not advocate any amendments in section 6 of the Statute. As I desire is that "natives of India" as defined in that section should be treated as natives for all purposes. It would not do to treat them as natives for one purpose and Europeans for another. The rules framed under the Statute are objected to both on account of the mode of selection of candidates for the Statutory Service as well as for the line of exclusion from certain higher appointments which they draw. I must say that a system of nomination which exacts no adequate tests of intellectual fitness will not, in the great majority of cases, secure, even with or without probation, persons qualified for high administrative functions. Experience has actually shown that it has failed to secure well-qualified officers. The nomination system has been tried three times in this Presidency but without success. The first trial was made soon after the settlement of the Deccan and Gujarat by Mountstuart Elphinstone, when Mamlatdars for the Revenue branch, and Munsifs, or Amins, and Sadar Amins for the Judicial branch, of the Uncovenanted Service were selected from persons descended of families enjoying high social and political status. This lasted for some time, but the experiment was not found to answer well. The nominees turned out, in many cases, indifferent officers. In the interests of the efficiency of the service the experiment had to be given up in favour of competitive tests, when it was found that competition would secure better men. The next experiment was made in connection with the appointments of Deputy Collectors. Here the results were more encouraging, as the first nominees were mostly the *alumni* of the chief college in this Presidency. But wherever nominations were made without regard to educational qualifications the results turned out generally unsatisfactory, and at the present day no appointments of Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors or Subordinate Judges are made, or if made confirmed, unless the persons appointed have proved their qualifications by passing the prescribed tests. In connection with the Statutory Service, the nomination system had a third trial, and the experience gained of it has established most clearly that nomination has degenerated into favouritism, demoralised native society, and failed to secure a body of efficient administrators. A system of limited competition amongst persons nominated for this purpose by the Local Governments or by the Universities or by those authorities concurrently or alternately would doubtless be an improvement upon the present mode of selection, but it will not meet with general satisfaction on account of its restrictive character. My experience being confined to the Bombay Presidency I cannot speak with any authority for the whole of India. But the way I look at the question as to how one system of selection for all India would suit Mahomedans and other educationally backward classes is this. To my mind it resolves itself into the question, what is best for the interest of these classes or what would give them an honorable position in society, competition or nomination? And I have no hesitation in saying that in relying upon competition they would work out their own legitimate place in society by the results of their own exertions. In relying upon patronage they would cast an unmerited slur upon their intellectual capacity. Give them every facility for education by means of fees and scholarships where poverty is the cause of backwardness and you give them a lift, whereby they rise to the intellectual level of other classes. Offer them the bait of patronage and you take away from them the stimulus to hard and sustained work and perpetuate their backwardness,—a result which their best friends must deplore. Large and important classes in India look upon competition in England for the Indian Civil Service as a very great hardship. It is very desirable that additional facilities should be given to natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition. Such facilities may be given—(a) By allowing passage money and awarding scholarships to native candidates; (b) By increasing the maximum limit of age from 19 to 23 years; (c) By increasing the total of marks in Sanskrit and Arabic and placing them on a par with the classical languages of Europe, and by adding Marathi, Gujrati, Kanarese, Urdu, and Persian, and Indian history to the subjects of examination; (d) By holding simultaneous examinations in England and India. As to social and religious objections to going to England and residing there, in the case of high caste Hindus, such as Brahmins, Banias, &c., it cannot be denied that such objections do exist, and will for some years to come hinder from going to England many Brahmans and others, especially from Gujarat, where the caste system is more complex and exercises a stronger sway than in the Deccan, but society in India is in a transition state socially, morally, religiously and politically. Caste has not the same hold now that it had ten or fifteen years ago, and objections to going to England are becoming less and less formidable among educated circles every year. But Hindu society is subject to the same surrounding influences of thought and the same requirements of modern progress as other classes, and such objections will become weaker and weaker with the progress of education and public opinion. In the event of there being only one examination held in England for all candidates the limits of age for all candidates should be decidedly higher. The present limits of maximum age handicaps natives in the race for competition with Englishmen in their own land. The existing low limit of 19 years practically excludes natives of India from competition. It would appear that from the first introduction of the competitive system in 1853, which fixed the maximum limit at 23 years, it was fully contemplated that such competition should be open to natives of India. In the discussions in Parliament on the subject at the time, Lord Grandville declared that "he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that if natives of India arrived there (England) competent to pass the required examination they would gain the appointments awarded in free competition the same as if they had been learnt in Europe." (Hansard, Vol. CXXVIII. page 48). In my opinion it is scarcely a sound or a just policy to regulate with reference to the European candidates only. Even in the case of English candidates it is considered by statesmen of the highest ability in England that the present maximum limit of age is too low as it results in sending to India for the purpose of governing the country English boys, inferior in physique, untrained by the best English methods, and imbued with the highest English thought, whereas what is wanted in India is as a great English statesman, with a keen insight into the condition of India, has observed, "Englishmen in the best and fullest meaning of the term, able to hold their own in the midst of narrowing influences and local prejudices, not English boys who are too young and too unformed in character not to fall as a rule into the current of the opinions in the midst of which their lot is cast." It is certain that an English Civil Servant of 25 years of age will make a better Magistrate than one of 20 years. In the case of natives it would be an act of simple justice to raise the maximum limit of age to 23. The Statute of 1853 intended to give admission to the natives of India through the channel of the English competition. The Proclamation of 1858 confirmed this right, but the present reduction of age, brought about, not by a deliberate decision of Parliament, but by an India Office regulation, has had the effect of bringing about a result scarcely contemplated by the eminent men who were the authors of the competitive system, namely,—a practical exclusion of natives from competition. It be the desire of Government, in the interests of efficiency of administration, that for the native portion of the Civil Service, a class of men should be got superior to those who have been admitted to it through the Statutory system—men of University training, inspiring confidence by their higher intellectual and moral status in native society, it is possible to secure such men by raising the age qualification to 23 years. The grievance of natives in this respect is not sentimental. If, through raising the maximum limit of age to 23, by the holding of simultaneous examination in India and England, and introducing other needed reforms natives of India do not come out successful, it would be their own misfortune or their own fault. The Government of India will then have done everything what sound policy and justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects demand. Considering that the object of competition is to do equal justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India, I cannot see any valid objection to it on political or administrative grounds. It is true that certain classes in India will preponderate, perhaps, unduly over others, as compared with other classes. But the consideration must not be overlooked that with the increase in the limit of age from 19 to 23, an increasing number of graduates of English Universities will be attracted to the examination by the prizes of the Indian Civil Service, and I am not quite sure that in a hard contest with Englishmen, better equipped for success through superior educational appliances, natives of India, as they Brahmans or Parsis, will come out so strong numerically as to flood the service. Englishmen in India also will prepare their sons for the Civil Service when the examination is held in this country. The competition for the service will then be all the keener and the chances of success all the more difficult. The Uncovenanted Service should be open, equally with the Covenanted Service, to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty. The case of the different classes who make up the Uncovenanted Service stands thus. From the Bombay Civil List it would appear that in the Uncovenanted Service natives of pure descent preponderate only in offices to which eligibility is established by competition as in the Subordinate Judicial and Subordinate Revenue Services, and where the salaries are not tempting. Where there is no competition and appointments are made by recommendation and patronage, Europeans have the largest preponderance, both as regards the number of appointments as well as salaries as compared with those of natives. The circular instructions of the Government of India of April 1879, although designed to carry out the general rule that for the future no person other than a native of India shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council in each case, unless the proposed appointment fell under one or other of the nine departments named therein, practically excludes, by making this very exception, deserving natives of India of pure descents from the bulk of the superior appointments. The result is to admit Europeans and Eurasians without requiring them to pass any tests to posts in the Uncovenanted Service carrying with them very high salaries through the strong interest of relations and friends in England. The six departments to which such Europeans and Eurasians are appointed embrace more than two-thirds of the whole of the unreserved appointments in the Uncovenanted Service. As, however, the departments which have thus been made the strongholds of private patronage, namely, —Opium, Salt, or Customs, Revenue Survey, Mint, Public Works and Police—are beyond the scope of the present inquiry by the Commission, I will say no more than that the whole of the Uncovenanted Service should be thrown open to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty, provided admission to the Covenanted service is greatly facilitated. Though I am not in favour of a reduction of pay, I would revise the present scale of salaries of all Civil Service appointments. These salaries were fixed a long time back on considerations which were doubtless good at the time, but which cannot be held to have the same force now. Time was when an European member of the Covenanted Service looked upon himself as an exile in a foreign land and an enervating climate. His opportunities of revisiting his native country were few and far between. Things have vastly changed since. At present a Civilian takes a three months' furlough, visits his native land, and returns to his duties in India in course of that period. Natives of India, on the other hand, in the position of Civil Servants, have to incur considerable expense to maintain their position in society and to meet the claims of social and domestic ties. Writing to the Government of India in 1872, the Duke of Argyll remarked: "With reference to the pay and allowances of native Civil Servants, it would seem that the temptations required to allure Englishmen to accept offices in a distant land (and to them distasteful climate) cannot be necessary for natives of India. On the other hand, every native, who is elevated to high position, has so many claims made upon him and the ties of kindred are so very generally acknowledged that high emoluments in high offices are almost indispensable. It is obvious, however, that the demands of good government require a continuously increasing class of superior officials, and that the revenues of the State will not be found to increase in the like proportion." While these considerations render high emoluments in the case of native Civil Servants indispensable, I do not lose sight of the fact that, when the salaries of the Civil Service appointments were fixed many years ago on the European scale, it was hardly thought that it would be possible for natives to enter the Covenanted Service in any large number or that exchange between England and India would so unfavourably affect remittances to England which Civilians in India must make for the maintenance of their families and the education of their children. Bearing these facts in mind I would recommend a general revision of the salaries of all Civil Service appointments and fix them on the native scale by a reduction, say, of one-fourth of the present amount. The sums represented by the reduced scale would be the substantive salaries of all posts to which natives as well as Europeans might be appointed, with this difference that when a European member of the service holds a post he is to receive not merely the substantive pay of the appointment but an additional staff allowance.

MR. DAJI ABAJEE KHARE.

Mr. Khare, B.A., LL.B., thought the Statute should be repealed as the defects of the system could not wholly be removed by any amendment of the rules. The witness pointed out the measures which should, in his opinion, be taken for the removal of the disadvantages under which native candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service now laboured. In the Uncovenanted Service the recruitment should be by competition, except in some particular classes of offices, such as the judicial and police offices, where competition and nomination might be combined.

Mr. Gangaram Bhau Maske, pleader, Poona district said:—Intelligent native opinion unanimously requires and would not be satisfied without the following changes in the regulations governing admission to the Covenanted Civil Service:—(1) That the Examinations be held simultaneously in England and India. This step was advocated by responsible members of Parliament as early as 1853, and subsequently unanimously recommended by a Committee of India Council in 1860. (2) That these examinations at both places be alike open to Europeans and natives. (3) That the age be raised from 19 to 23 years, in the interests alike of Europeans and natives and the efficiency of the service. (4) That the marks at present assigned to the Asiatic classical languages be raised to those assigned to Latin and Greek. (5) That the chief vernacular languages of India be placed on the same footing as the Continental languages as regards marks. Under the present orders all appointments in the Uncovenanted Service carrying Rs. 200 and upwards per month are not to be given to any other than a native of India without the express sanction of the Secretary of State for India. I recognise this principle as sound, and I am humbly of opinion that the Uncovenanted Service should be strictly confined to "Statutory Natives" of India. I would justify the exclusion of the natural-born subjects of her Majesty from this service, principally on three grounds.—(1) Because natives of the country have a preferential claim to serve in their own country. (2) Because men of the requisite ability and integrity are available in the country itself. (3) Because foreign agency is indisputedly costly. If the efficiency of the service is alone to be considered, as I think it should be, it is my humble opinion that the Uncovenanted Service should be recruited by competition as in fact it is now practically done, though not theoretically. The present high salaries of Covenanted Civilians were perhaps justified at the time they were originally fixed, but since then a great change has taken place in almost every direction, such as the shortening the period which a voyage to India and back necessarily occupied in those days, and the actual experience that the climate of India is after all not so very unfavourable to English constitution as it was at one time supposed to be. This change requires to be recognised, and I am humbly of opinion that there is ample room for economy of this character. I would accordingly recommend a general revision of the salaries now paid to Covenanted Civilians. In giving the foregoing replies to the issues framed by the Commission, I have paid exclusive attention to the subject from the point of view of the efficiency of the service, which I think ought to be the guiding point in settling this intricate question. I am, however, by no means unmindful of the fact that, when the scheme briefly sketched out in my replies above is given effect to, the backward classes, such as the Mohamedans and Mahrattas, &c., will for some time to come be excluded from their due share in the administration. Belonging as I do to the Mahratta community, which at one time in the history of India played a very important part, and which is as yet represented by such princely houses as Kolhapore, Baroda,

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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—

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SPEEDY RELIEF.

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IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

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EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR
AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

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| 3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces | Rs. 35 |
| 4½ do. do. do. | ,, 45 |
| Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement | ,, 55 |
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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

**RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.**
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A SET OF FOUR GOLD
"NATIONAL PLANT"
SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

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| INDIA | by the Lotus. |
| ENGLAND | ,, Oak. |
| SCOTLAND | ,, Thistle. |
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These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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Tonic, Digestive and Nutritive.

Chapoteaut's Wine nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains Active Pepsine and Peptone or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

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Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough**, and **Nightsweats**, and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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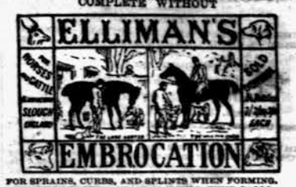

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